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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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JUSTICE

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XIX, No. 15.

Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1937

Price 10 Cents

Cleveland Knitters Parade In Protest to Mayor's Office

Thousands Cheer Singing Strikers; 4 Key Mills Still Fail to Produce.

Cleveland, Ohio. — While thousands of bystanders crowded downtown Cleveland streets, more than 1,000 knit goods strikers marched to city hall here Thursday, July 22, in one of the most impressive labor demonstrations ever witnessed in this city.

The parade of strikers, which brought thousands of office workers to the windows of downtown office buildings, was the answer of the knit goods workers to derogatory police department statements that only a handful of workers remain on strike.

Captain Charles Spoorke, head of Cleveland's police strike-breaking squad, earlier had issued a public statement to the effect that only about 250 workers remained on strike.

Kreindler
"Rhythmic"

Suggesting that "if the captain would use a little first-grade arithmetic, he would find wide discrepancies in his figures," International Vice-President Charles Kreindler charged publicly that the "manufacturers apparently have succeeded in disseminating their propaganda through the medium of the Cleveland police department which already has served them as an ally in a strike-breaking capacity."

The final answer was given when, sitting in his luxuriously appointed office, Mayor Harold H. Burton looked out of his open window to find more than 1,000 strikers jamming the steps of Public Hall across the street from the city administration building.

The parade was organized at the strike headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the Federal Knitting Knitting Mills Co. workers. Other union strikers from the Hansberger Reinfalt Co., Stone Knitting Mills Co. and the Friedman-Biss Farmer Co. assembled at the Federal headquarters.

The girls on strike at Federal were hooted in their fellow strikers. They served lunch and refreshments, preceding the march.

Big Band

Led by a fifteen-piece band, the huge parade moved off from strike headquarters, passed at the Federal Knitting Mills plant to thunder their union songs at the strike-breakers inside, and continued on towards the heart of the city.

By the time the marchers reached the public square, thousands of Clevelanders were lined along the sidewalks.

Revering slowly up the street, with perfectly disciplined ranks, the strikers won the admiration of the huge crowds. "There were more people out to see this parade than there were when Alfred Landis came here during the campaign last November," one bystander remarked. "And the paper (Continued on page 2)"

MASS. HIGH COURT DISMISSES YEAR-OLD HUBRITE INJUNCTION

Refuses to Keep Up Out-lived Writ Against Boston ILGWU Board.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Hugg delivering the opinion, reversed on June 26 an order for an injunction issued early in 1935 by the Boston Superior Court in favor of the Hubrite Informal Frocks against Philip Kramer, manager of the ILGWU Joint Board in Boston, and other Union officers.

When the injunction against the Union was granted in February, 1935, there was a strike in progress against the Hubrite Co. The strike was terminated since then, but the firm apparently lived that injunction in to be continued indefinitely. As a ground for this request it argued that the question of damages for "wrongs committed" against its "rights" has not been settled yet.

The Supreme Court, however, brushed this argument aside and ordered a reversal of the injunction in view of the fact that it was no longer "necessary."

Appearing for the Boston Joint Board in this case was George E. Rowser, for many years past attorney for the ILGWU Boston organization.

Picket Parasols Keep Sun Away



CINCINNATI STRIKERS Display Sunny Smiles and Parasols to Shade Them From the Blazing Sun. But That's One of the Lighter Moments in the Struggle Being Conducted Against the Fashion Frocks Dress Company. It's Sickers and Umbrellas During the Rainy Hours and a Sturdy Determination to Win at All Hours Which Will Bring Victory. (See Story.)

Cincinnati Strikers Resist Injunction, Company Union

Fashion Frock Pickets Confident of Victory As Firm Appeals to Courts To Get Dresses. Priest testifies Strike Was Peaceful.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Fashion Frocks, Inc., is relying on an appeal to the courts for an injunction and an appeal to its 250 workers to join its company union. . . .

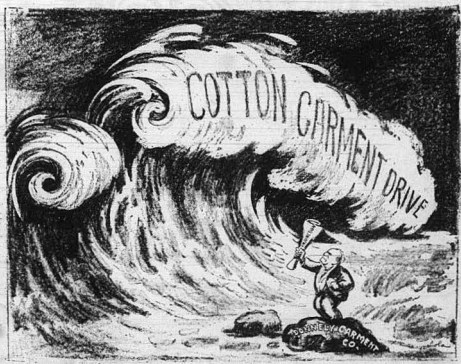
But the dress strikers are relying on a good, strong picket

line and they're confident of victory.

They just give what they call the "Cincinnati raspberry" to the company union idea; and as for the injunction proceedings, though new to the idea of unionism, they know that injunctions can't save dressers.

(Continued on Page 2)

OLD KING CANUTE FOUND OUT . . .



NEW FRISCO DRESS CONTRACT COVERS ILGWU LABEL USE

Wage Raises From 10% To 15% Go Into Effect

The new agreement negotiated between the San Francisco Local 101, Dressmakers' Union, and the Silk and Wool Dress Manufacturers' Association of that city firm to establish, for the first time, the use of the ILGWU Union label on all garments produced in that market. Vice-President Israel Phinberg, ILGWU Representative on the West Coast, headed the negotiation committee for the Union.

Jessie Matyas, San Francisco organizer who assisted in the conference with the employers, is a vice to "Justice" declares that wage raises in addition to the 15-cent provision, were included in the new agreement ranging from 15 per cent for fullers to 10 per cent for all other crafts. All workers receiving minimums or over are to receive no less than a \$5 increase, \$1.50 of which is to be added to their wages at the end of the balance next January.

The ILGWU label on dresses will be used for the first time on the Pacific Coast, Miss Matyas adds. Labor Day is included among legal holidays with pay. The workers ratified the contract and it has already gone into effect.

Cleveland's Knitwear Strikers March to City Hall in Protest Parade

(Continued from Page 1)
said they weren't on strike any more." Another declared to the effect that "I hope they win" were heard among the bystanders.

By the time the head of the parade reached City Hall, half of the city employees were either on the steps of the building or hanging out of windows. City officials and politicians studied the demonstration carefully.

At the hall, Union leaders and strike chairmen formed a committee and walked into the mayor's office.

Speaking to the mayor, Vice-President Kreindler charged that large numbers of police at every plant "have been picking off the streets, terrorizing the strikers by driving horses among them, menacing them in various ways, arbitrarily limiting pickets, preventing the pickets from talking to those going in and out of the streets, interfering with the right of strikers to talk to those who are taking their places."

He scored the police department for making untrue statements and spreading the rumor that the majority of strikers had returned to work.

The committee demanded that an executive order be issued "immediately calling upon the police at once to assume a neutral position in this strike and cease usurping the functions of the court."

Mayor Promises

The mayor admitted the police department had no right to limit picketing, promising there would be no interference and put on the coat to step across the street and personally address the strikers inside of city hall.

At the meeting, strike leaders reported that houses have not been broken into and that the enough strike-breakers help the city to approach any real productive basis. In the seventh week of the strike, the back-to-work movement continues to be nothing but bluff, it was disclosed.

And, inside the plant, many workers are regretting their act, expressing hopes for ILGWU victory and indicating they would vote for the ILGWU, in any secret election.

With the season opening, and some of the four plants able to produce, reports constantly leak out that another two or three weeks of the strike will force the employers to obey the law and bargain collectively.

V.P. Pesotta Welcomed

In the meantime, a group of largely inexperienced knit goods workers have. In the seven weeks on the picket line, however, some strikers and educated unionists. They are equipped by understanding, experience and spirit.

determination to win their strike. The arrival of Vice-President Steve Pesotta, who has thrown her huge stores of energy and organizing ability into the conduct of the strike, is very welcome to the strikers and other leaders.

An outing for all strikers at Rock Beach Park is being planned for next week.

SOPKIN, CHICAGO, WORKERS REHIRED

All the Negro cotton dress workers who were left unemployed at the time the four-month strike of the Sopkin-Nelly-Ann firm was terminated, have now been placed on jobs in a new shop, Morris Halle, manager of the Chicago ILGWU organization, reports to "Justice".

The new factory was opened, by arrangement with the Chicago Joint Board, by Mr. Katanberg, formerly production manager of the La Mode Garment Co. The shop is to be strictly union. The minimum is \$12 per week, with the provision that in the event the shop moves from the South Side to a downtown place the minimum is automatically to come up to \$14.

Phila. Auto Workers Grateful to ILGWU For Goodman's Aid

Helped to Lay Base For Local 258

In a letter to President David Dubinsky, United Automobile Workers, Local 258 of Philadelphia, expressed thanks to the ILGWU for "having made it possible for Hughes Morine Goodman, now educational director of the garment workers' organization in Philadelphia, to help them along with their work."

The resolution of thanks was adopted by the Philadelphia Auto Workers at a meeting on July 6, at which Goodman's activities were generally praised. Goodman gave Local 258 a good deal of assistance, they declared, since its establishment and helped to draw up and negotiate their first contracts with the employers.

"Come Out And Count Us..."



THEY DISCLOSE THE MAYOR: A Section of the Crowd of 1,000 Displayed Knit Goods Strikers Who Jammed the Steps of Cleveland's Public Auditorium Following Parade to City Hall. The Demonstration Was Arranged to Show That Police Arithmetic Was All Wrong When the Department Said "Practically Every Striker Has Returned to Work." The Mayor Could See the Crowd on the Steps from the Windows of His Office Across the Street. (See Story).

BOSTON CLOAK WORKERS GIVEN INCREASE OF 7 1-2%

CHAIRMAN BERGSON RULES PAY BOOST EFFECTIVE ON JULY 26

Vice-President Philip Kramer, in charge of the Boston ILGWU Joint Board, has announced that Imperial Chairman Harry Bergson, in the coat and suit industry in Boston, issued on July 19 a decision granting all cloak workers employed by the members of the two cloak associations now prevailing the minimum wage a flat increase of 7 1/2 per cent over wages prevailing on March 4 last.

The decision was handed down by Chairman Bergson after hearings on June 16, 17 and 18 and after a study of briefs submitted by both sides. Workers receiving wages below the minimum scales were given a 3 per cent increase on March 4 after negotiations with the association.

The cloak season for next Fall, Brother Kramer further writes, looks favorable, all signs pointing in that direction. In the dress industry, the Joint Board is actively organizing new shops, with President Local 12 taking a helpful part in the work. The dress shops are still quite dull.

San Francisco Cloak Parleys Win Pact After Shops Stop

A Wire to "Justice," dated July 24, from San Francisco, reads:

"Production was at a standstill here in 26 local coat and suit shops while negotiations between the ILGWU Joint Board and the Associated Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association were in progress last week."

"For the Union, the negotiation committee was headed by Vice-President Israel Peimberg and Master Zacharia. The parleys, at first, were deadlocked, as the manufacturers refused the Union's demand for a 25 per cent wage raise. On July 21, however, the employers invited the Joint Board representatives to resume conferences."

"The wage raises average from 18 to 15 per cent. The members of Local 17 ratified the agreement on July 31."

(Continued from Page 1)
Workers Walk Out

A majority of the workers walked out July 8 under the banner of the ILGWU when the firm tried to duck around the clear requirements of the Wagner Act by refusing to bargain collectively except with its real-pocket company union. Many other workers have joined the strike since.

They're fed up on 34 weekly wages. They resent the fact that the firm cut their wages after the flood last year as a "temporary" measure and that their wages remained cut long after the flood waters dried up. They're still out. They insist on a 25 per cent wage increase, much higher minimum wages and a union shop.

When it became clear that the strike was effective, the firm hurried into court with a plea for a temporary injunction which was granted. The strikers singing on the picket line and the firm could have as many temporary injunctions as it wanted as long as it couldn't get dressed.

Fine Spirit

The trade union movement in the City has openly expressed its admiration for the high spirits, determination and militancy of the girl strikers. Workers in a nearby steel plant have taken themselves as a voluntary gesture of solidarity in support of the strike. Members of the ILGWU in the market have passed a voluntary weekly assessment.

David Solomon, ILGWU organist

ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

will be held at 8:30 P.M.
MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

at
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE,
34th St. and 8th Ave.
Immediately after work

For the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Executive Board with respect to the unemployment question, in charge a tax to be levied for the Emergency Relief Fund.

All cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

Protest Parade Stirs Cleveland



THOUSANDS SAW THEM: Striking Workers of the Bamberger-Bainbridge Knitting Mills Lead the Parade to Cleveland's City Hall. (See Story).

Cincinnati Strikers Resist Injunction, Company Union

(Continued from Page 1)
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er, called the strike when negotiations for an agreement began. Lydia Strong is in charge of the details of the strike.

The high point in the hearing on the Union's motion to have the temporary injunction dissolved came when Father Edward A. Freckling, diocesan director of the Bureau of Catholic Information, testified: "I thought it was the most peaceful picketing I had ever seen." Father Freckling was one of the prominent clergymen of the city called into the negotiations preceding the strike. He later issued an important statement which is printed in another column.

Company Has "Stooge" Union

Charles Elston is the Union attorney. Among his witnesses in addition to Father Freckling, Solomon and Miss Mrs. Strong was Ethel Vogt and Mahel Newman.

Another angle of the case is pending before PHILIP G. Phillips, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. The Union charges that the firm's company union was illegally organized in violation of the Wagner Act and hence is not entitled to have its name appear in an election by the workers to determine their bargaining agency.

Reelected Arbitrator For Next 3 Years



Sol A. Rosenblatt
Imperial Chairman, Coat and Suit Industry of New York

JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine

Published twice monthly by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union

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DAVID DUBINSKY, President
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N. A. S. DUBINSKY, Editor

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Vacation Pay Won by "91" in Robe Contract

Newest Feature In Collective Agreements — '91' Transfers 10 Shops To Cloak Joint Board

Having a new trial, Local 91 has just concluded an agreement with the Associated Robe Manufacturers employing the principle of a week's vacation with pay for all workers engaged in the production of robes. Vice-President, Harry Grossberg, manager of the hall, announced on July 22.

The successful attainment of this novel demand, particularly in an industry never noted for generosity to its workers, marks Local 91 as the first Union in the ILGWU to establish the vacation principle at a working part of a collective agreement, and where in, at the same time, a new era of progress in the robe industry.

In addition to this historic achievement, a flat increase of 3 per cent for piece-workers, an increase of, at least, \$1.50 for week workers, and a general \$2 rise in all minimum scales has been obtained. Equally important is the provision for inclusion of contractors in the agreement.

As the vacation plan has been set up, the entire burden of its operation and administration will rest with the Union. The employers will make weekly contributions of a designated percentage of each payroll which will be paid to the Union and deposited in a special Vacation Fund. The worker will not be required to make any contributions.

How Plan Operates

The operation of the fund is relatively simple. Member manufacturers of the newly formed Associated Robe Manufacturers, will pay 2 per cent of the total weekly payroll to the Union fund. A supplementary payment of 2 per cent of the total amount of bills payable to contractors will also be collected.

Contractors will be responsible for 2 per cent of total weekly payroll. This accumulated percentage from both parties will be set aside in a special account with the Union.

It is intended that every robe worker shall be entitled to receive vacation benefit, irrespective of prior employment or unemployment

in the industry. Thus, a worker or unemployed for two, three, or even four months will be entitled to vacation payments on certification of his membership in good standing in the Union.

Overlapping

Of even greater importance in the ultimate stabilization of the robe industry is the understanding with Local 62 and manufacturers engaged in the production of robes, in shops under contract with that Union, on the basis of negligible manufacturing.

Brother Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62, announced that all shops engaged in the manufacture of robes would be compelled to enter into agreement with Local 91.

A special conference between Brother Shore, Matthew M. Toorax, counsel for the robe manufacturers and the seignior association, and Harry Grossberg, manager of Local 91, was called last week to iron out all difficulties that might be encountered in the adjustment and transfer of shops involved in the overlapping.

Throughout the entire negotiations Samuel Shore's helpful attitude and cooperation made possible the peaceful solution of a dispute which could have easily become, in other circumstances, a major obstacle in the negotiation of the robe agreement.

Shops Transferred

Acting upon instruction from the OEB, which was in turn carrying out the decision of the last convention, Local 91 transferred ten shops to the jurisdiction of the Cloak Joint Board. These shops were engaged primarily in the production of snow suits and leggings.

However, since there is only occasional manufacture of children's coats in those shops, Local 91 has gladly relinquished its claim on this industry.

On July 21, a farewell meeting of the ten shops affected, was called at the office of the Union. The purpose underlying the transfer was explained to them. Many of these workers have been members of Local 91 for five and ten years, and the severance of relations came as a great shock to them. The shops involved are, Little Darling, Canton, Little America, Cole Kidde, Larry, Buckman, Smokey, A. R. B. & G., and Baby Outfitters.

Old Walls Echo New Struggles



Old Beethoven Hall, Cradle of the Union's Early Struggles, Is Today the Meeting Center for Local 91's Bitterly Fought "Downtown Strike." Picture Above Shows Crowd Gathering for Meeting Addressed by President Dubinsky. One Member of the Crowd (Inset) Paid No Attention. He Was Parked On the Fire-Escape by His Mother While She Was Inside the Hall Listening to the President.

Unity "Hit" Bills Charm Guests for Mid-Season Record

Radio, Stage and Concert Headliners Crowd Programs As Union Summer Resort Attracts Biggest Crowds in Its History.

With names like Virginia Rae, Jan Peerce, Yola Phlo, Isa Kremer, Ivan Velikanoff, Armand Tokatyan and Robert Weerde scintillating on the Unity House programs for the next couple of weeks, the Union summer resort has hit its mid-season stride and continues to attract the largest crowds in its history.

So large has been the Thursday night movie attendance that movie will now be shown on Mondays as well. Among the pictures scheduled are "The King and the Chorus Girl," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Green Light," "Midnight Court," "Midnight Court," and "Call It A Day."

The Play's The Thing

The plays scheduled for production by the Pine Grove Players include "Three Men on a Horse," "You Can't Take It With You," "Idiot's Delight," "We the People" and "Rear China."

The July 11 week-end was opened with the Pine Grove Players' presentation of another smash hit, Bells and Samuel Spewack's "Boy Meets Girl."

The weekly successes of the Pine Grove Players have earned them unstinted praise from delighted Unity House audiences. July 22 sees the presentation of "Three Men On A Horse," and July 29 a production of "Room Service." Manager Elmer has already announced that Arthur Kober's "Place in a Wonderful Time" is the slated Labor Day feature.

Remarkable Concert

Saturday, July 17, was devoted to a gala concert. The orchestra led off under the direction of the celebrated composer and conductor, Alexander Glazunsky. This was followed by a breathtaking Russian Tchaikovsky dance rendered in whirlwind fashion by Vasy Khorst of the Radio City Music Hall. John and Helen Chickering were the tenor and soprano, respectively, of the evening. But no Saturday evening is complete at Unity House without at least one major surprise which Manager Elmer keeps in store for his guests. This time it was in the person of the renowned Robert Weerde, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Association and leading baritone of the Radio City Music Hall presentations and the Music Hall of the Air broadcasts.

Even Chess

Naturally, entertainment occupies many of the hours of the day, but the normal attractions at Unity are matched by the natural advantages of the location and the fine meals. Swimming, boating and other water sports make the lake a popular spot. There isn't a guest who doesn't agree that Manager Elmer has kept his word to make "Every Meal At Unity A Banquet." The tennis courts are a constant magnet. Winding through the woods are many lovely paths that attract "holy quids" of the more romantic. And just to show the variety of activity it is announced that F. A. Hovvitz, American Chess Fed-

eration champion, and Charles Jaffe, internationally known expert, selected Unity House to play a series.

The slogan seems to be: Something for all and a lot for everybody at Unity. All aboard!

SPANISH RELIEF - HIGHLIGHTS FOR PAST TWO WEEKS

The drive for \$250,000 of the Trade Union Relief for Spain gained momentum last week as contributions began rolling into headquarters of the Committee, of which David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, is treasurer.

The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers led the contributions with a check for \$5,000.

A check for \$25 was received from "Fishermen of Taku, Alaska," members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union. A similar amount was received from a group at Juneau, Alaska.

"Fury Over Spain," an authentic movie record of the current Spanish Civil War, now playing at the World Theatre on W. 42nd St., N.Y., received enthusiastic newspaper approval on its opening, July 20. Trade Union Relief is the beneficiary of a large portion of the receipts of this film, which shows in gripping detail the struggle of the workers in Spain against the Fascist invaders.

Contributions For Spain

All contributions to the \$250,000 fund being raised by Trade Union Relief for Spain should be sent to:

David Dubinsky, Treasurer, Trade Union Relief for Spain, 3 West 15th Street, N. Y. City.

Union Choristers Get Unity Week-End



REWARD: The 23rd Convention, Appreciative of the Splendid Contributions Made by the ILGWU Chorus to the Life of the Union Voted the Membership a Week-End at Unity House. Here They Are Shown Leaving for the Holiday. They Went for a Vacation But It Turned Out to Be a Business Holiday. Their Admirers at Unity Made Them Sing for Their Support.

'DOWNTOWN' COTTON GARMENT N.Y. STRIKE NEARS TERMINATION

Three Large Factors Break With Association And Sign With Local 91

Developments in the six-week-old strike of 1,300 cotton garment workers in the Lower Broadway Section in N.Y. City reached a sudden climax by last weekend, when three important manufacturers broke away from the association which had hitherto maintained a united front against the Union and arrived at independent agreements with Local 91.

These shops, the Rosenthal-Hower Corporation of 14 Canal St., the Kleban Manufacturing Co. at 161 Wooster St., and Semaria Bros at 543 Broadway, employ together more than 250 people. The earlier settlement of the firms of L. & L. and Gable & Battino reduces the original number of striking workers by more than 250.

The break followed closely on the heels of a conference held in the office of President David Dubinsky, attended by Vice-President Harry Greenberg. The conference continued for nearly four hours.

The settlement of Semaria Bros. and of the Rosenthal-Hower was hailed as a significant reduction of weakness within the association of the "downtown" cotton garment manufacturers.

As stated in three columns before, continuous social and "community" pressure has been exerted by the association ever since exhibiting symptoms of wavering from the firm anti-union position officially adopted by the association. The defection of the Rosenthal and Semaria shops has, nevertheless, had a strengthening effect. Conferences with the Union have since been held with greater frequency; special counsel has been engaged and a disposition to discuss specific issues has been shown, all of which point directly to an early settlement.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board has acted to spur final solution of the strike. An order has been issued from Washington, D. C., defining the responsibility of the employers and approving the position taken by the regional representatives in New York. The NLRB is preparing court action, following the formal complaint of the Union charging the employers with deliberate evasion and violation of the provisions of the Wagner Labor Law.

President Dubinsky addressed a capacity crowd of strikers at Beethoven Hall and analyzed the strike situation from the perspective of the nation-wide drive to "clean up" the cotton garment industry. He described to the 700 men and women who jammed Beethoven Hall the reaction of the G. E. B. in Montreal to the report of Vice-President Greenberg.

"We were familiar with stories of shameful oppression in the less progressive sections of the country," said Brother Dubinsky. "The sweatshops of the Dark South were an old story. But to believe that here, in the great metropolis of New York, anyone would be paid wages of five and six dollars for a work week of more than forty-five hours—that was almost impossible."

"I have met with your employers. I have talked with Manager Greenberg. The situation is not exaggerated. In great measure these sweatshop conditions are your own fault. If you had organized five and ten years ago, today you might be striking for a thirty-hour week instead of thirty-seven and a half hours. The time to begin is now."

Arkansas Garment Workers in Plea Before NLRB



Large Group of ILGWU Members (Note the Youngsters in Lower Row) Appearing Before Regional Wagner Law Board to Complain Against Maidwell Garment Company's Interference With Their Right to Organize—All Are Members of Local 286, Forrest City, Ark.

SHIELD FIRM SIGNS IN LOCAL 20 DRIVE

Workers in Rubberized Materials Respond To Union Drive

With a contract signed with the Empire Shield Co. employing 135 workers and negotiations with two others employing a total of 200, the Local 20 drive to organize the workers in rubberized materials, begun six weeks ago under the direction of Manager Morris Rappaport, is showing good results.

The Empire Shield contract provides for reduced hours, increased wages, a closed shop and other union conditions.

Signing Cards

Organizers Jack Kaufman and Leo Cohen report that the 1,300 workers in the dozen or more shops in New York and Brooklyn, hitherto deaf to the message of unionism despite long hours, low pay and shop conditions marked by an almost total disregard for the rights of workers as human beings, are turning out to meetings in large groups and signing application cards.

A company union setup in one of the largest shops in the industry and the presence of A. F. of L. organizers in the field are the major obstacles at present.

SKIRTMAKERS, '23', NEGOTIATE 3-YEAR PACT WITH ASSN.

Conferences With Employers Now in Progress

Following the conclusion of the collective parts in the coat and suit industry, negotiations for the renewal of the agreement in the skirt trade were begun last week by Skirtmakers' Union, Local 23, ILGWU, with the National Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

In addition to a wage increase, the Union also demands strengthening of provisions in the agreement covering control of production in the skirt shops to eliminate unfair competition and to standardize labor costs and labor hours. Louis Heller, manager of Local 23, declared:

NEW YORK KNITGOODS UNION PUSHES ON ITS DRIVE IN ALL MILLS

Louis Nelson, manager of Knit Goods Workers' Joint-Council of New York, announced that the Fall season drive undertaken to unionize all remaining non-union mills in the metropolitan market is already in full swing.

The Union, added three more firms to the strike list last week when the workers of the Export Rayon Corp., 5412 Long Island City, the Double Knit Corp., 164 South 6th Street, Brooklyn, and the Apex Knitted Fabrics, 157 Broadway, New York City, went on strike in win better conditions and union shops. The Council is continuing its strikes against the Weinstein & Glushteyn firm, 385 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, a notorious sweatshop, and the Comet Knitting Mills, 714 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

The Union, Nelson further stated, is receiving daily appeals from workers in non-union mills for organizing assistance. The national drive in the industry, undertaken by the ILGWU, has stimulated unending activity in the New York metropolitan zone as well. Strikes are being waged in New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Francisco. With the present speed of organization, Nelson

added, it may be expected that the end of the current Fall campaign will see the Union in substantial control of work conditions throughout the industry.

Montreal Catholic And Protestant Charities Thank ILGWU For Gifts

Acknowledgments, containing expressions of thanks, were received last week from Federation Oeuvre de Charité and the Financial Federation, central philanthropic institutions of Montreal, for donations of \$100 and \$100, respectively, forwarded to them by the General Office of the ILGWU.

On behalf of the Oeuvre de Charité, executive director Hughes L. de Martigny wrote: "It is gratifying to note that our institution, which numbers twenty-two charitable agencies, was selected as one of those deserving of your assistance. The load is great and a large part of it rests on our shoulders. You may feel assured that we are most grateful for this special gift and that it will serve to alleviate much suffering."

For the Financial Federation, Frank G. Peddie, director, wrote: "We appreciate greatly the spirit in which the donation is given and we assure you that it will be used for a worthy purpose."

BELTMAKERS, LOCAL 40, NEGOTIATE NEW CONTRACTS

Preliminary conferences with the employers' associations of the men's and "synthetic" belt leathers have already begun.

Both contracts expire August 15, and the Union is asking for very definite modifications. The men's belt committee consists of Henry Schwartz, manager of Local 40; Sol Goldberg, Joe Weiner, Sandra Miller and Morris Finkelman. The "synthetic" belt workers are represented by Henry Schwartz, manager; Sol Goldberg, Joe Adler, The Union is making thorough preparations for any possible emergency.

The strike against Stone & Klein now in its third month continues in full force. The attempt to produce in Jersey City with a cash view is proving a costly flop. The strikers have divided their forces between the office in the city and the plant in Jersey, maintaining picket lines in both places at full strength. A nation-wide publicity campaign is under way in request of the consuming public with the unflinching status of "Criteria" helps made by Stone & Klein. Resolutions for have been highly profitable.

Summer Time Is Picnic Time In Boston



OFF FOR A GOOD TIME: Members of the Boston Organization Flocked Up Their Lunch Boxes and Stomach Stuffed at the State Forest, Near Plymouth, for a Splendid Day in the Woods on the Lake Shore. The Swimmers Swam, the Walkers Walked, and Everybody Ate.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

ROSE--From Warsaw



Trade Unions Exist Today in Rose's Old Homeland in a Twilight Zone Between Fascism and Tolerance. Here, Under the Banners of the ILGWU and Dress Joint Board, Rose has Found Only Tolerance. In Poland They're Once Again Arousing the Prejudices of Race and Creed to Divide the Working Class. The ILGWU Will Fight Prejudice Forever. And When the Rest of the Working Class Throws Off the Shackles of Prejudice the Happier Day of a Working Class Free of War and Poverty Will Be Near.

Styles Settled Pass 1500 In Week As Adjusters Prepare For 3000 Peak

Chairmen Urged to Keep in Touch With Joint Board So That Work May Be Speeded

The Union's Price Settlement Department was going full blast last week as a staff of thirty-one price adjusters worked overtime to handle the mounting schedule of settlement appointments. Total style settlements for the week ending July 17 went about 1,500, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding week. Further business which will bring the total to 2,500 and then over the 3,000 mark are expected during the next few weeks when the settlement season will reach its peak.

Descriptions Rushed Out

Descriptions of settled garments are being sent out to shops within three or four days after settlement is completed so that workers will have the piece rates on garments to compute their earnings. Speedy delivery of description sheets is an effective check against resort to style switching and other tricks. The Price Settlement Department reports some difficulty in obtaining price settlements because many shop chairmen have been out of the shops during the past two weeks during which there

has been little work. Inability to communicate with shop chairmen has complicated the work of scheduling appointments.

The department points out that delay in settling prices sometimes results in delay in getting work into the shops. Shop chairmen are urged to visit the Dress Joint Board office and leave their addresses with Miss Gould in Room 397.

4,000 Will Function

Within ten days it is expected that 4,000 shop price committees will have a combined membership of 100,000 and be functioning. This figure represents the total number of workers involved in settlement of prices.

Composition of this figure with the number of workers involved in price settlement before direct settlement with jobbers was introduced reveals an enormous saving in time and money, according to the Department. Under the old arrangement, approximately 12,500 workers took part in price bargaining.

A. B. C. Gets O. K.

The ABC of Parliamentary Law has been so much in demand that a reprint has become necessary. Robert Davis is preparing revision questions for use and sample questions of procedure to illustrate the utility of the book to the members.

"GOOD SEASON" EXPECTED AS FALL FIGURES PASS 1936

'YOUTH CONGRESS' DRESS DELEGATES BACK WITH REPORT

(Min Lurys of Local 32 and Tina Catania of Local 89 represented the Dress Joint Board at the American Youth Congress held in Milwaukee during the July 4 week-end. Below they give a brief report on the work of the Congress.)
The Congress, in its official title, "The Model Congress of Youth," devoted most of its time to discussion of problems vital to the labor movement and to the specific problems with which young people are confronted at the present time.

Resolutions adopted included: An appeal for unity between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. on the basis of industrial organization in the mass production industries; the outlawing of vigilante groups and industrial spy agencies; unconditional support for the Anti-Fascist forces in Spain; direct socialist aid through the United Youth Committee to 330 Spanish Democracy; and an appeal for youth support of the trade union movement.

The Joint Board delegates believe that the Congress made a serious error when a Pro-Fascist organization, The Italian American Civic League, was given a place on the National Council. Similarly, pro-delegates, as trade union representatives, found it difficult to understand why such an avowed enemy of labor as New Jersey's Governor Hoffman should be placed on the advisory committee of the organization.

The Dress Joint Board delegates feel that if the American Youth Congress actually wished to give the youth of this country "an aim and purpose in life" it can do so only through a union and more of fraternal life with labor and the purpose of the labor movement. And if the American Youth Congress is to have a working-class approach it cannot tolerate in its midst organizations of an anti-labor character.

Youth Delegates



Min Lurys (Above) of Local 22 and Tina Catania of Local 89 Were Delegates to the American Youth Congress (See Story).

Dress Research Department Points to 15% Jump in Number of Buyers At Openings, 5% to 10% Increase in Early Order Allowances.

Will the dressmakers have more work this Fall than last? Will "bustles" be larger and work steadier?

As the dress industry moves into the 1937 Fall season there appears to be widespread optimism among all factors, according to reports prepared by the Dress Joint Board Research Department.

Careful survey of the industry shows that prospects for the coming season are hopeful. Many manufacturers are confidently looking forward to substantial increases over last year's sales.

Reports from retailers and assistant buying offices, received by the Research Department, indicate that buying allowances for opening orders will run from five to ten per cent higher than last Fall.

The season got off to a good start in the last two weeks in July as showings of the new Fall lines met with first responses from dress buyers who thronged manufacturers' show rooms. Estimates place attendance at openings at approximately 15 per cent above last year. Buyers began their seasonal pilgrimages to the New York market immediately after the July 4 weekend and their numbers have been increasing steadily since that date. Orders placed thus far have been satisfactory.

Production on new orders has already started in the better price sources where business will probably be in full swing by the second week in August. As usual, sales and production in the lower price ranges will not gain momentum until a short time later.

While it is impossible to guess precisely what business for the first two weeks of the season has been, actively appears to be somewhat above the level of this period last year.

Some manufacturers believe that fear of delays caused by long delivery periods will spur early buying, but, as yet, there is nothing in current business to warrant this expectation. Present outlook is that the Fall season will have a more normal development than did the Spring season. It is generally agreed, however, that the clearance of Summer merchandise, which was greatly facilitated by the heat wave, will encourage the accumulation of Fall stocks.

Most dress buyers have been impressed by the refreshing diversity of style which characterizes Fall lines. Slim silhouettes, long waistlines and three-quarter length sleeves were featured. Wool fabrics are prominently displayed and a tendency toward smooth texture silks is apparent.

Where is the women's garment industry located? See the map in "The Women's Garment Industry," 25c from the Educational Department.

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JEAN BARONDESS PRAISES "BY" BASTILLE DAY TALK

Jean Baronde, daughter of Joseph Baronde, one of the renowned founders of the Cloakmakers' Union, has written Luigi Assoluto in praise of the "Voice of Local 89."

Miss Baronde, who spent several years in Italy, and understands Italian well, is one of the large

Labor Stage Develops Dressmaker Actresses

Operators and Builders during the day... stage stars—well, practically that—at night. This is no Cinderella yarn; it's the story of a good many talented dressmakers who have become interested in Labor Stage, the theatre group sponsored by the ILGWU.

Currently the girls are hard at work on a musical satire, "Pins and Needles," that's got everything from fast dialogue to the slightest times anyone has heard in a long time. Milly Weitz, a Local 22 member, does a deep-throated number which satirizes the "life of the party" side, and a swell job it is. Two weeks ago it panicked a Unity House audience that was privileged to see a piece of several scenes.

Two other Local 22 girls, Nettie Harrary and Ruth Rubenstein, have solo parts, and if the reaction at Unity House was any indication, there'll be a Standing Room. Only sign at Labor Stage when the Revue opens in September.

And do the girls have Broadway ambitions? Well, hardly. The call of the Great White Way isn't even a whisper so far as they're concerned. They want plays with social content and songs with Social Significance, which, incidentally, is the name of a Harold Rome tune that would be outstanding in any Broadway production. But in "Pins and Needles" it's just one

of a half-dozen sparkling melodies (thence wrote them all).

True To Life

The things the girls believe in... things they don't believe in... things that are part of their lives... these are the themes that Labor Stage gives them, and they are satisfied.

When "Pins and Needles" was in the rehearsal stage even Dr. Jekyll would have had a difficult time keeping up with Milly, Nettie, Ruth and the others who have been digging in to make the Revue a success. It wasn't easy... singing the day in the shop... and then, a good part of the night at Labor Stage. But once the girls caught the enthusiasm of director Charles Friedman... the girls' singable melodies of composer Rome... the smell of grease paint... all the work, long hours of coaching and repitition merely spurred them on to better results. And the results—just wait until September.

Won Medals For Heaving



HEAVERS: These Girls of Ours Can Sure Toss Things Around. They Were the Winners in the Basketball Toss Event at the World Labor Athletic Carnival, July 11. Left to Right: Lilian Biegel, Local 142; Doris Tucker, Local 22; and Janet Tucker, Local 91. Janet Came First With a Toss of Close to 75 Feet.

On the Youth Front

By Murray Koenig

Looking Backward

Since the activities of the clubs are practically at a standstill during the Summer months, and consequently there is a dearth of news, we would like to devote this column to inform our membership of the history of the Senior Progressive Youth Club and the Intermediate Twenty-Two Club.

About January, 1936, shortly after the organization of the Workers' Circle Branch of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, a group of some of the progressive people of the Union had enough foresight to envision an organization whose membership would consist of all the young people who were in any way connected with Local 22 whether they be members or children of members.

With the intelligent and active assistance from some of the leading spirits of Local 22 a group of clubs was organized. The Senior group was to include members or children of members whose age limit would be 18-20, the Intermediate club, 15 to 18, and two younger clubs for children ranging in age from 8 to 14.

When the Progressive Youth Club and the "22" Club were organized, the few of us who were then interested were very enthusiastic. We felt that here, indeed, was an ideal worthy of our energies. We were quite sure that as soon as the news would circulate that Local 22 had organized clubs for its young people, the youth of the local would come clamoring at our doors for admittance.

Few Came At Start

We soon discovered, however, that although our doors were wide open, few came to visit us. We realized that to build clubs such as ours, hard and persistent work was necessary. With this thought in mind, we gave ourselves wholeheartedly to the task of building our youth clubs, with a truly contagious enthusiasm.

After the first few weeks it became obvious to the members of our clubs that we could not grow and function effectively as an independent unit since we weren't strong enough in membership; and we realized that it would be constructive to become a part of a larger organization. We firmly be-

lieve in the adage—"In Union there is strength."

Therefore it was decided that we ally ourselves with some large youth movement. At this point a new problem arose. There existed many such organizations, which were we to choose? Arguments and discussions within and took place for many weeks and finally we decided upon the Young Circle League.

No Axes To Grind

Here, we felt, was a non-partisan, non-political mass youth organization, founded on the principles and ideals of labor, having no axe to grind save the equipping of young people with cultural, economic and social knowledge. Here was an organization that was part and parcel of the Workers' Circle, a large and strong body deep-rooted in and well-founded on democratic principles whose moving spirit is the embodiment of one of the main concepts of the French Revolution—Fraternity.

And now with the clubs fully established and well organized, those of us who give unsparringly

of our time and energy are very happy and enormously proud to be privileged in being members of not just the Progressive Youth and the "Twenty-Two" Clubs, but the first organization of their kind in this country, the Local 22 Branches of the Young Circle League of America, the first branches of the Young Circle League in any labor union.

Dear Old Vacation Days

Everybody swimming, drinking lemonade, bad riding or strolling in the moonlight to commemorate Dear Old Vacation Time... and our clubs, apart from a few or two, are in the Summer doldrums. But it is wonderful to feel well-established and to know that as soon as Labor Day rolls around, we'll start on a rich and varied program.

It hardly seems possible that we're old enough to look back. It hardly seems possible that hardly more than a year of activity has seen us roll up a record of which we are proud. And we're proud, also, because our Union is proud of us.

Now On Eastern Hook-Up

"The Voice of Local 89"

The Most Popular Italian Radio Hour
Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

DRAMATIC SKETCHES

LUGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President, ILGWU,
and General Secretary of Local 89

In his weekly comments on labor and political events

Also Other Speakers on Timely Labor Topics

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From 10 to 11 on Stations
WKVD (1200 Kc.) New York
WJAX (900 Kc.) Philadelphia
WELI (900 Kc.) New Haven
WCOP (1120 Kc.) Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)

Those 89-Williamsburgers Who Win and Win...



With Good Pitchers and Sturdy Clouters These 89 Stalwarts From the Williamsburg Branch Have Walked Away With the Long End of the Scores in Four Starts. They're Leaders in the "B" League Baseball Pennant Race. Other Teams Are Out for Their Scaops But They Intend to Keep Their Hair and Their Lead.

Lay Los Angeles 'San' Italia Unit Cornerstone, Financed By Local 89

Dearte, Calif.—Marking the first installment of its kind in Italian labor history in the United States, ground-breaking ceremonies for the "Italia" unit of the Los Angeles Sanatorium and Ex-Patients Home here were held Sunday, July 31, when speakers from Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, were heard.

The local is financing the construction and upkeep of this new building.

Chief speaker for the local was John Gelo, assistant manager of the Union, who, in dedicating the unit, named it "Italia." It will be used to provide rest and medical attention for Italian workers in New York City's needle trades who are stricken with tuberculosis.

Tracing the history of the Union's cooperation in making possible the Italian unit, the first endeavor of its kind among Italian Workers, Brother Gelo voiced high praise for Luigi Antonini, general secretary manager of Local 89, whose work, he said, made realization of the building possible.

"Today, in the name of my local, in behalf of our manager and, of our 45,000 Italian workers, I have the honor to participate in the

placing of the cornerstone," Gelo said.

"Tuberculosis is known as a workers' disease," he declared. "It is truly remarkable that in our industry, under the courageous and progressive leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we have succeeded in making life a little easier for our afflicted membership."

"This latest achievement of our Local 89 will be followed by other enterprises, that of the special unit of the Italian hospital in New York. This project has created a very favorable impression among Italian-Americans of all classes," Gelo declared.

In addition to financing the actual construction of the "Italia" unit, which will be \$12,000, Local 89 has also pledged itself to supply funds for the maintenance of the wing.

Other speakers included Margaret DiMaggio, also of Local 89, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the local.

The complete development of which the "Italia" is to be a part, will be surrounded by five acres of landscaped ground. Its completion is scheduled for next January.

In the New York Cloak Joint Board

'Guard Your New Contract, Cloakmakers. Maintain These Priceless Gains!'--Nagler

Speaking to more than 400 members of the executive boards of the eight local unions affiliated with the New York Cloak Joint Board, called in special session on July 12 to consider for approval and ratification the new collective agreements proposed by the Conference Committee, Vice-President Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, brought the inspired audience cheering to its feet time and time again with his ringing emphasis upon "the solid, substantial, rigorous and concrete control the new contract brings to our workers and to our Union for the first time in the history of our trade."

"This contract raises wages and reduces hours, but goes farther, much farther than that!" Nagler declared, "It gives us power to enforce these provisions, genuine force with which to maintain the most rigid, most aggressive control over wages and hours. And most important of all, it keeps production in New York and lengthens our workers' seasons."

A prolonged ovation greeted Brother Nagler's pronouncement of the terms of the agreement: "Our week-workers get a

\$5 raise and our piece-workers a 10 per cent increase over their present settlements! Our employers cannot produce mannish and other 'overlapping' garments outside of our own shops and cannot buy these garments from other shops! Separate cutting departments become illegal! Delivery of work to non-union and non-designated contractors or operation of shops at other than the legal hours of the trade makes the manufacturers subject to heavy damages to the Union and to the workers of their own shops! Starting with this contract, jobbers colluding with their contractors to disband their shops are compelled to re-employ the workers of these shops in the shops of their other contractors! Shops may not move out of Manhattan or the Bronx and Brooklyn shops may move only within a 5-cent fare zone!"

General Manager Nagler further urged absolute enforcement of the new agreement. "This settlement assures a real living to every cloakmaker. Upon our members rest the obligation and the responsibility of insisting upon a rigid, 100 per cent enforcement. Guard your new achievements, cloakmakers. Maintain these priceless gains!"

Highlights of the New Cloak Agreements

PRAISE

Superlatives of praise and commendation continue to pour in from all sides upon the Joint Board. General Manager Nagler, members of the Conference Committee and the various department officers for the history-making contract they negotiated with the employers. Wiring for the Dress Joint Board, Philip Kapp views our "glorious victory with a sense of pride and satisfaction." ... Vice-President Elias Reiberg foresees "continuous success." First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, for Local 89, hails our "skillful strategy." ... Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo lauds the "well-trained soldiers of the Cloakmakers' Union"

Wages Raised and Hours Reduced

The contract grants a flat increase of \$5.00 weekly to the week-workers of all crafts. This increase applies to all, including those who previously received wages above the minimum scales.

For the piece-workers, 10 per cent is to be added to previous rates. When the 32½-hour week is instituted in June, 1939, these rates will be further increased to offset the piece-workers' loss of 2½ hours.

Damages For Violations

For producing garments in either non-union or non-designated shops, manufacturers are subject to payments of damages to the workers of their Union shops. Furthermore, for operating shops during "illegal hours," they are bound by law to pay to the Union damages sufficient to maintain the machinery set up by the Union to enforce the hourly provisions of the agreements.

Jobbers Responsible For Jobs

One of the strongest features of the agreement enabling its enforcement is the responsibility it places upon the jobbers for the workers of the contracting shops. Jobbers found entering into collusion and arrangements with contractors for the purpose of disbanding shops will be compelled to place the workers of these shops in the factories of their other contractors.

"Overlapping" Barred

This contract has made important advances in the direction of eliminating the overlapping evil. Definitely acknowledging their jurisdiction over the disputed mannish, infant and special types of garments, our manufacturers have agreed to discontinue the practice of producing these garments in shops not employing members of our Union and, further, not to purchase finished goods from such shops when their own shops are not operating full time.

Cutting Departments Abolished

Outlining a clear-cut policy on this matter, the agreement outlaws the continuance of separate cutting departments in the coat and suit trade. These cutting departments are hereafter to be parts of a regular inside shop or eliminated.

The mere presence of a cutting table or cutting machinery in a loft unoccupied by operators' equipment will be considered a violation.

Keeping the Work in New York

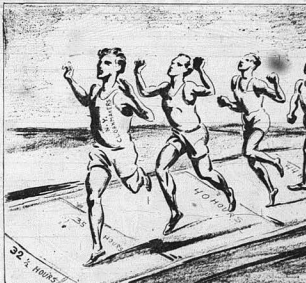
Manufacturers are legally bound to continue production in the Greater New York area. Manhattan and Bronx shops are prohibited from moving out of those boroughs and must receive the Union's consent to move at all within those boroughs. Bronxville, Bensonhurst and Williamsburg shops may move only within a 5-cent fare zone.

With these restrictions the "runaway" threat is abolished!

APPROVAL

Isaac Hamilton, Secretary of the "Gewerk-schaften Campaign," regards "with deepest pleasure these new milestones of cloakmakers' progress." From far-away San Francisco, Hyman Zacharias telegraphs "the most cordial congratulations of the Joint Board of our city." ... Goldie Myerson, the very popular emissary from the "Histadrut" of Palestine, who is now returning to Palestine, greets our victory as "the opening of a new era in the labor world" and expresses her intention of carrying to the laboring masses of that land a message of the courage and progress of the cloakmakers of New York ... Magnificent tributes to a magnificent victory!

Still Leads The Field ...



SHORTER HOURS: When the Definitive History of the Labor Movement in the United States Comes to Be Written, the New York Cloakmakers Will Be the Subject of a Glowing Chapter As the Standard Bearers for Shorter Hours. In Addition to Their Pioneering in the Fields of Stable Employer-Employee Relationships and Their Insistence on a Living Wage, the Cloakmakers, With Today's 35-Hour Week and the 32½-Hour Week to Come, Furnish a Shining Example for the Rest of the Labor Movement.

Behind the Shifting Tides on Capitol Hill

By Henry Zon

(Special Correspondent to "Justice")

When Congress went into session here shortly after the turn of the year, it was on one of the greatest tides of popular sentiment ever aroused in this country. The party leader had shortly before carried every State but two in the Union and some 27,000,000 people had registered approval of his expressed political philosophy.

In a short six months the tides and times shifted so rapidly that the President is now engaged in a desperate struggle to save face, the administration with an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress has been defeated and a whole program of liberalism is in danger of being scuttled by a willful minority.

One of the chief causes of that sudden shift in sentiment was, of course, the President's program to remove the Supreme Court as a barrier to social and economic progress. His court reform bill threatened to deprive reactionaries of one of their most potent weapons, the courts, with which they could block any measure threatening existing property relationships and through which they could tie up for long time any measure passed by Congress for the relief of labor or other underprivileged groups.

In their battle against the President and the majority of the nation, the die-hards were fortunate to secure the aid of a great ally, by his own position, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. Because of his background as a vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette ticket in 1924 and his fight on Asascondo, Idaho, Wheeler attained a standing "thumbed to that of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Norris of Nebraska. His support, therefore, of the Republicans and Southern bourgeois on the Democratic side was of great value to the reactionaries as it lent a liberal coloring to the attack on the Court Reform bill beneath which to hide their predatory purposes.

What prompted Wheeler to desert remains one of the unsolved mysteries of politics. Some say he had presidential aspirations, others claim that he was offended because the President did not take him into the inner circle, while a third portion of opinion credits the social lobby with some clever work. How far he has gone was shown in his statement upon the death of Majority Leader Joe Robinson. "The President should drop the fight," he said, "it appears that he is fighting God." Mere Mortal Wheeler proclaimed.

The society column of The Washington Star recently carried an item which spoke of the joys of a summer garden party of a previous evening. It told how at one table sat Comte and Comtesse Robert of the Italian Embassy along with Senator Warren Austin, a hardshell from Vermont. At another table were Mrs. and Mr. Hugh Auchincloss, social big game here, and Viscount de Sibir.

At still another table were Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of the late Republican Speaker of the House, Mr. Frank Kent, who combines the amusements of Mark Twain, Walter Lippmann and David Lawrence with amazing bigotry and an abysmal ignorance, and Senator and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler. Just a few months ago Kent was calling Wheeler a "brass heater" and similar names, denoting disagreement with Frank Kent. The Senator from Montana apparently has turned in his miner's cap and shirt for a white tie, tails and

assorted counts acting as pawnbroker.

There is a story here that Wheeler went to Tom Curran, one of the brain trusters, last year and asked him to draw up a bill to reform the Supreme Court on the same basis as the one presented by the President this February. The purpose, presumably, was to build up Wheeler as a presidential aspirant in 1940.

Some one in the Press Club bar, after night—think it was Heywood Brown—told that story to the statement that the President should drop the court fight before it "appears that he is fighting God." To conjure up the spectacle of a gigantic Voice booming over the Democratic convention of 1940 with "Heaven, vying under the union rule, casts 1,927,003 votes for Burton K. Wheeler, the favorite son of Paradise."

Wheeler liberalism was given an added chance of success with the unexpected death of Robinson. Robinson was an old-timer in the Senate who knew political shenanigans. Furthermore he was a known conservative and his apparently genuine support of the President's court bill had given some place to those who feared that, Roosevelt really is the Keresany of America. Robinson's exodus, apart from halting the court fight just as it was reaching a climax, plunged the Democratic party into a battle over who should fill his place as the President's spokesman on the floor of the Senate.

Even as they carried Joe's body to the red clay hills of Arkansas, the Senators bargled over his successor. The bourgeois plumped for Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, the spiritus home of all on-shoppers and labor-baiters, while the New Dealers carried the torch for Alben Barkley of Kentucky who led the battle against the resolution introduced by Senator Byrnes (D. S.C.) condemning "Barkley." Barkley, with the aid of a letter from the President addressed to "the acting majority leader," and the enmity of Harrison's colleague from Mississippi, the Man Bilbo, crashed through by one vote.

Joining the funeral train at Little Rock, Ark., was Vice-President

"Revolt of the Angels"



By E. MILLER

Listen St. Peter,
Our harps are old,
Give us new ones—
Or we'll turn bold.

The gold is tarnished
And the strings, they while
Want do you want?
A PICKET LINE.

Ed. Note: The charming drawing and poem above are the creations of Emma Miller, 15 Tarrant Court, Maplewood, N. J. She is a member of Local 148 and works as an operator in Tenafly, N. J.

John Nance Garner, returning post haste from a fishing trip which was devised in a bluff over the President's policies. The return of Garner to the scene assured those, who had not thought so before, that the "court bill" was as dead as Robinson. Compromise, backtracking and conciliation became the order of the day, climaxed by a conference between Garner and the President at which the President was assured that he had no chance of reforming the Supreme Court at this session.

With the politicians in the saddle, events recoiled swiftly. Wheeler was told to go ahead and write his own ticket and the Senate Judiciary committee was given permission to ask for recommitment of the court bill. The epitaph was short. Senator Hiram Johnson (D., Calif.), asked Senator Logan (D., Ky.), maker of the motion to recommit, if the Supreme Court was out of the way. "The Supreme

Court is out of the way," Logan replied smilingly to which Johnson countered, "Thank God for that." Three old ladies in the gallery clapped their gloved hands, and newsmen scrambled for the typewriters and the wires.

Thus the President lost the first real battle that he has yet had with Congress, but the victory for his enemies was an empty one. Even in defeat the President was able to claim, with justification, that at least a part of his purpose had been accomplished for he could should that after the court bill was introduced the nine old men materially changed their views, particularly with respect to minimum wages, interstate commerce, and the government's power to tax and spend.

What effect the outcome will have on the President's political future remains another question. Defeated, he will suffer loss of prestige, and Democratic candidates in the 1938 congressional elections will be tied to an apparently beaten man. The American voting public, though sporting, has no use for a loser and it is not at all impossible that President Roosevelt will go out of office in 1940 as cordially disliked as he was exotically hailed in 1936.

In the meantime, the Labor Standards Bill bides its time. While the court fight raged in the Senate it was impossible to transact any business there. At this writing, the House committee has not yet reported the bill out and the Senate committee took the bit between its teeth and ran so fast that it forgot what the bill was about.

The Senate committee inserted a number of complicated clauses in the measure, turned it hind-end to so that the Labor Standards Board is now prevented from setting a minimum wage of more than 48 cents an hour or maximum hours of less than 48 a week. The bill, as it was presented, set 40 cents an hour and 48 hours a week as the absolute floor for wages and hours and gave the Board the power to raise standards above the level.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, with its 35,000 active workers and powerful ally, the American Labor Party, has launched a drive to secure

passage of the bill at this session with standards fixed at 40 cents an hour and 38 hours a week. The League's drive for passage at this session is likely to be successful for, since the election campaign of 1936 and in the subsequent court fight, the League has built an effective political machine which is closely tied up with the strength of organized labor.

The Civil Liberties "committee" started life with \$12,000 and the use of persons on WPA projects. Later it got \$40,000 from the State which, at that time, expressed its disapproval of using WPA employees on a Senate committee staff. That \$40,000 has now been exhausted, partly by the investigation of conditions in Harlan county, Ky., which has resulted in a cleanup there and the signing of contracts by the vicious Harlan-Walton Coal Co., and partly by the investigation of the murder by Chicago cops of ten steel workers last Memorial Day.

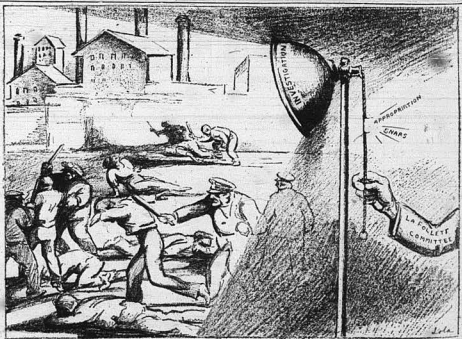
As far as labor is concerned, the investigation of the Memorial Day massacre alone was worth many times \$40,000 for it resulted in the general release of the notorious showing in ghastly detail the horrors perpetrated by the cops on that day and made the public gaze and consider if all they read in the papers of "strike riots" is entirely correct. The vocal Chicago Tribune was especially helpful for it headlined the story on the civil liberties hearing, "Senate Sifts at Police Heresim."

Much of the most important work of the LaFollette committee remains to be done but it is completely without funds. Its sold men have been called in and virtually all active investigation work has been forced to a halt. To get more funds it will be necessary to pass a resolution through the Senate, headed by Byrnes, and secure general approval on the floor.

A resolution asking an additional \$50,000 has been introduced.

So the tide of progress goes, seeming at one moment to sweep on and seeming at the next to suddenly convert itself into a wave of retrogression. What that means to labor, in terms of its welfare, needs no amplification.

KEEP THAT SEARCHLIGHT GOING!



"PARADISE LOST"

A Story by
Florence Lesser

Or A Touching Tale of What Happens If You Don't Spend Your Vacation at Unify House

If you're one of those people who spell books with a capital "B," this story is for you. Especially if you're not interested in Politics, how to marry a white collar man, and stay away from meetings because you feel that work is degrading enough, without getting mixed up with a union, too.

It was Gloria's own fault that the girls in the shop kept away from her, and the fellows thought twice about asking her out, and then never did. Nothing, mind, like you read about in the adventure novels. No balloons, nor R.O., nor dishpan hands. Nothing like that. It was simply that Gloria walked around with her chin in the air, and a Book under her arm, and came to work in severely simple dress, because the best people dressed to be inconspicuous.

Things weren't getting very serious. Gloria had just about decided. What was the use in reading up on Literature and Art, and being able to recognize the Brahms Fourth and the Tchaikovsky Pathétique, when there was nobody to hold discussions with? Her mother seemed to think it was serious, too, but what she minded was the fact that Gloria was almost twenty-six, and a girl can't afford to be too intellectual. That age, if you're a school teacher, is right. But Gloria was a dress operator, and no mother wants to see her daughter sewing other people's dresses for the rest of her life.

What with her mother's nagging, and her own growing panic, Gloria decided she would have to take steps. The shop all day, home at night, no place to go except to visit her girl friends who were already married, with electric refrigerators and Venetian blinds, and a man to talk to at night, even if it was only to complain about the price of a skirt, or the hot water tap in the kitchen leaked.

On New Year's Eve she had gone to a party, but it was the wrong sort of crowd and she had had to go home with an insurance agent. The insurance had asked him to take her home, because she was both going the same way. Of course, that was better than nothing. But it certainly wasn't a very good start for the new year. And next day, Gloria made a resolution. By the following August, she had saved \$125. And she had been planning to do it, those months, she took the money and went to a camp. She wasn't the athletic type, but that didn't matter, because this was one of those where you pay what you can. And she had the chance to meet all kinds of people. You know—college professors (young ones), doctors, law yaks, artists, writers, and all the rest. Successful ones too, because they didn't afford to go there if they weren't. The fellow would pay her fare, shoes and back, give her a week at the place, and a few well-chosen clothes.

It was a little strange and bewildering at the camp, at first. There were so many people, and everybody seemed to know everybody else, except herself. But by next morning, she knew her way around enough to find the social hall and what was supposed to be the Library. After a while she found a spot out on the grass where the people were quiet, but not out of sight. She settled down with a copy of the "World's Best," but it wasn't easy to concentrate. There was the rhythmic plip of the tennis balls on her left, and on

her right, a few yards away, three men and a girl were arguing about the man, Mr. Trotsky, and whether or not he was a terrible traitor. She thought it might be interesting to meet him, if he was around.

She was just thinking how that girl was pretty intellectual looking, but had three men to keep her company, when a fellow plumped himself down beside her.

"Hello," he said, and stretched himself out on the grass.

"Hello," she said, with just the right mixture of dash and reserve. She waited for him to make the next move, because she couldn't tell yet whether he was intrigued, or just fresh.

"How do you like it up here?" he had turned around onto his side, resting his head on his elbow.

"It's all right," Gloria said, looking into the distance. "A little too... too crowded."

"Don't you like people?" He had very understanding brown eyes, Gloria thought.

"It depends what kind," said Gloria, closing her book. The conversation seemed to strike a snag there, and during the pause she could hear that girl talking very loudly about someone being a counter-revolutionary. She decided that this man had a nice face, even though you might not realize it at first glance. She was afraid she might have said the wrong thing.

"I guess you're the quiet type, like me. I'd rather read a good book too, or listen to a symphony. Know this?" He whistled a few bars, and smiled. Gloria was proud that she could talk calmly, and not say "Of course, it's the Cesar Franck." She decided that he had really beautiful eyes, and a face foreboding, and that his mouth and chin showed character.

By the time the weekend had ended they had whistled the opening bars from practically the whole repertoire of the New York Philharmonic Society. What was more, they discovered that they had both read lots of the same books, Aldous Huxley, Bernard Shaw, "Why We Behave Like This" and "Man Brings." He lived the Trotskyist and Omar Khayyam, and recited it beautifully. (She was a little embarrassed, herself). He knew about Cezanne and Gauguin, and could even correct her pronunciation. Actually, it was like a dream come true. Ending someone with common interests, someone who was intellectual and refined, but dressed nicely and didn't have bushy hair. What was important too, he respected her; not just her mind, but those other things. There was just one thing that worried her. She thought she'd married him. She found out that she was just a dress operator. She had told him that she was a home girl, and



General Organizer, British National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers, Who Worked Together With Andrew Conley the United States in the Fall of 1935.

spent her time reading and going to concerts and plays, and although she never asked him what his profession was, she feared she'd got into a mess.

It wasn't until Saturday night, the evening before they both had to leave, that it happened. They had both decided not to go into the dorms, but to take a walk around the grounds, instead. There was a crescent moon, and after they had agreed that it was beautiful, they grew silent. Then he put his hands on her face and kissed her mouth, tenderly.

"I've been wanting to do this all along," he said, looking at her. Later they walked back, holding hands.

Next day they went down to New York together. It seemed there was no end to the things they could discuss. Gloria thought he would be sure to ask for a date for next week. But when she gave her address and number, and said he would get in touch with her very soon—but he didn't even look up her eyes when he said it. They parted at Grand Central because he lived in Brooklyn and she lived in the Bronx, and Gloria nearly burst into tears when she got home, and her mother started asking questions.

And next morning, Paul (I forgot to tell you his name was Paul) felt just fine after all that sunshine and rest. He was physically, he felt fine, and, well, he was happy. He seemed to move more easily than before over the dresses. But he was very melancholy over the whole thing. Girls who liked music and art, and were half way good looking, didn't grow on trees. But nothing ever could be perfect, he reflected, and he decided to be the broke about the whole thing.

Just the same, it was too bad that a girl like Gloria had to be so lonely about work. Fine, on one side. But... well, she had had her head in the clouds, but she hadn't even asked him how he made his living!

GREAT BRITAIN'S GARMENT CENTER

By F. L. McCarthy

"We are confronted with a considerable amount of unrest and stoppages in the trade in this country," Mr. Conley, General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers, had written me. The law of supply and demand, operating? I wondered. I was on my way to Leeds, the clothing center of Great Britain, where I hoped to have that, and many other questions answered before the day was over.

There is an industrial boom in England. The five hundred million dollar armaments program which the British government recently launched has already resulted in full-time employment in many industries... engineering, building, the motor industry. Full pay everywhere there had been some before. That meant more food, old and worn-out clothing to be replaced, an extra coat, two or three new dresses. A shortage of skilled labor? All around. I had heard that one large factory actually had resorted to picking men up on the streets. The textile industry is advertising for weavers, for the first time since the World War. Bureaux "adverts" for girls, with or without experience, to work in assembly plants. Britain's Conley islands are crowded, and that means that the working people have more money to spend.

I had taken the train from Lancashire and, through a melancholy rain, I surveyed a small part of that empire on which the sun never sets—and waves never rise. Loath valleys, brilliantly green even in a dismal downpour. Sleepy towns. An occasional herd of sheep. This, I found difficult in remembering, is the Industrial North, the very heart of it! No pleasant, Englishish villages here. No literary tea parties seasoned with watercress and wicker and airy dialogue. Even were it true of the South, it cannot be true here, where it is cold and damp in July, and where a common saying is, "Six days about this labor, and on the seventh do all manner of odd jobs." At Sowerby Bridge, a town in Yorkshire, just over the county line, I had to change trains.

There have some lovely country houses about. I said to the guard on the station platform, "Is Leeds more spectacularly, I thought. Then he shook his head.

"We aren't often applauded for our scenery, Miss." My eyes followed him as they swept around toward the East. I saw his point—rather sheep turn away, on that side.

A man of every yellow brick

stood, or seemed to sit, the valley, and defined the scene above. Why describe the Factory, friendly, mill, they are the same the world over, Nottingham, West Virginia, or a little town in Yorkshire; but always the same... a Thing composed of blocks and angles, thrusting black fingers against the sky. And here, as in West Virginia, the monster seems to have interred, with the liberation, but without restraint, smaller angles repeat themselves in a pattern regular to the point of absurdity, round the factory in a rectangle, up the mountain to a larger oblong. Here is the factory system in its purest form... in those tiny squares, slightly, is generalized human life and power, and daily it is fed back into the Thing. The design is simple and unadorned. It is as harsh as it appears. That is what I want to find out.

"This town has gone down a bit since electricity came in. My train was in no hurry, and neither was the guard. 'Are, it has no' all' was a place for steam boilers, and the electric's changed all that. Unemployment here, too. You're an American, aren't you? I fancy you're unemployment there, too? My train was drawing in, but there was no need to mind my head. The landscape may change. As industrial boom may be upon us, even. Electricity has been a blessing to the many of England, but in Sowerby Bridge, it is a curse.

Ten miles outside Leeds, the pattern, without changing, became more complex. Between ever closer rows of one-story workers' houses ran narrow lanes, paved with cobble stones smooth and shiny. Even the ten-foot garden plots vanish as the train ambles along the outskirts of the town, and only movie posters break the darkness of the screen, as the pictures they announce break the monotony of the workers' lives.

"Miss Loughlin and myself will be in the Leeds office on Friday at twelve," Mr. Conley had written. A clock was tolling loudly as I closed my umbrella, and cleaned my shoes on the mat inside the office of the Union at Park Place. A tall gentleman in a white hat was doing the same. "Miss Lauer?" Mr. Conley? And so it was over, without fuss. I was quietly grateful. Mr. Conley led me into the office of Miss Loughlin, the Union's general organizer. I saw coal bins, a warm smile, a few cushions of a fine handshaken, and a secretary gathering up her notebook, and disappearing silently.

We lost no time. Yes, the trade was organized along purely industrial lines. It was a strike, military, secret and underground. It was the equivalent of the American term, strike; tailoring, retail and bespoke (custom); men's shirts, collars and ties; women's dresses and suits. These are a few of the trades the office of the National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers.

"The movement-making trade also comes under our jurisdiction," Miss Loughlin told me. I tried to think rapidly. Perhaps this was just an unfamiliar English term for some common enough article of clothing. Miss Loughlin saw my bewilderment.

"Cerements. These are grave clothes, actually an article of furniture. But the workers belong to our Union." Gossiping, not logical, I thought. In death, as in life.

(Continued in next issue)

Bethlehem, Pa., Strikers Meet At Union



These Are a Few of the Strikers of the L-High and Spector Dress Companies at Bethlehem, Pa., Who Later Won Agreements. A Total of 5 Shops Were Struck in That District.

..in Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

By Elias Reisberg, V.P.
Director Cotton Drivers &
Miscellaneous Trades Dept.

The month of July has been a period of quick taking for the department so that plans for the future can be laid out. The plans are already beginning to shape up.

Mass. Knit Goods Campaigns Progressing

On a trip through New England recently, the writer observed the progress being made in one organization drive and laid the ground work for another. In the knitgoods industry in New England, the drive which was launched a few weeks ago is making good headway. Jesse Lane has been assigned to the knitgoods organization drive by this department. The workers are eagerly responding to the Union's message and a firm foundation is being laid for extended activities as the season advances.

Plan Boston Skirt Trade Drive

During the tour, the writer met with a committee of the Boston Skirtmakers' Local 22 in the office of Vice-President Kramer where a framework was set up for an organization drive in that branch of the industry. Brother Schneider, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Boston Cloak & Dressmakers' Local, also took part in the conference. There are approximately 1,000 unorganized skirt workers in Boston and vicinity and an organizer will be assigned to take care of this situation exclusively. The Boston Skirt Trade is determined to make this drive a success and will assign committee from unorganized shops to assist in the drive.

Raincoat Pact Renewed

After several weeks of conferences, the agreement between this department and the New England Rainwear Manufacturers' Association was renewed with substantial gains for the workers. It was only one year ago that the industry was first organized on a broad base, and better wages and shorter hours were won by the workers then. The new agreement will run for two years and provides for an additional 15 per cent increase in wages.

Moreover, it was agreed that in those few shops where piece rates are below the prevailing rates in the industry they are to be equated through a readjustment of piece prices. Other improvements of a more or less technical nature but all vitally affecting working conditions of the Union members were also incorporated in the new agreement. The contract was negotiated by a committee of Local 24 together with Brother Nathan Barker, manager of the local; Brother Jack Halpern, Massachusetts Department, and Joseph Berak, counsel for the Union. The writer was called in twice to assist in negotiating the pact.

While in Boston, the writer met with a committee of the rainwear local's executive board and it was decided to launch a campaign to bring the five non-union shops in the vicinity of Boston under contractual relations with the Union. Some 200 workers work in these shops under standards that are far below those enjoyed by the union shops.

In Fall River, the writer met with the Joint Executive Boards of Local 178 together with the new local of Schneiderman workers, Local 203. It was a source of deep gratification to find that these new members showed a lively and intelligent interest in their Union and its problems. The questions

asked and the speeches made by them indicated a determination to build a strong organization.

Male Local Outings

Outings of Union members continue to be the order of the day in New England. Last week all the Boston locals joined in an outing and picnic that will long be remembered. General Organizer Frank Crosswell was the guest speaker.

The workers of the Suffolk Mills of Lowell, Mass., held an outing to celebrate the increase of 12½ per cent in wages which the Union won for them in an arbitration proceeding before the Massachusetts State Board of Mediation. Details of this award appeared in the last issue of "Justice."

First Shop Signs in Underwear Drive

In Allentown, Pa., the underwear drive which was launched by this department a few weeks ago saw the first victory registered with the signing of an agreement by the Finkel Underwear Company, after a three-day strike. The 60 workers in the shop won a closed union shop and a 4-hour week. Valuable assistance in reaching the settlement was rendered by Brother Samuel Shor, manager of New York Underwear Workers' Local 62 and the final settlement was arrived at at a conference in Brother Shor's office. The Allentown office was in charge of the strike.

Masquerade Costume House Closes

In New England, a strike is being conducted against the Alco Costume Company, manufacturers of children's masquerade costumes employing 150 people. Low wages and long hours finally caused the workers to rebel and the shop is closed down tight. The Union is demanding collective bargaining, a wage increase and a 40-hour week. Organizer Sarah Limbach is in charge.

Firm Signs Without Strike

The strike victories registered in Pennsylvania brought a dividend when the Sterling Dress Company of Quarryville, Pa., reached an agreement with the Union without forcing our organization to strike. The Sterling concern is a custom dress manufacturer employing 60 workers. The contract calls for a closed shop, an immediate increase of \$2 per week and additional increases of \$1 per week each month until the Union minimum is reached. Organizer James Hunt was in charge of the activities and negotiations leading to the agreement.

In Oliphant, Pa., the Benjamin Klein Dress shop employing 200 cotton dress workers renewed its agreement with the Union. The new agreement marks an advance over the old one in respect to working conditions and the handling of grievances.

A "Line" With A Fighting Smile



For Nearly Three Months the Knitwear Girls Employed in the Wolf Knitting Mills, Lowell, Mass., Have Daily Returned to Their Picket Lines Fighting for Union Conditions and Determined to Win. They Will

...On the New England Knitwear Front...

More than 600 workers of the Suffolk Knitting Mills crowded Liberty Hall in Lowell, Mass., on July 14 to celebrate the victory won by their Union. This victory was contained in a decision just handed down by the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industry, granting the knitgoods workers of the Suffolk Knitting Mills and the Harbor Knitting Mills an increase in pay of 12½ per cent for piecework operators and 10 per cent for week-work operators. And of decisive importance to the 1,300 knitgoods workers involved is the fact that the increase is effective as of April 15, 1937, 13 weeks of back-pay!

The entire knitgoods industry in New England is aware that the significance of the decision goes far beyond the immediate gains for the workers involved. For the first time, a union has been able to win a decisive victory for New Eng-

land's knitgoods workers. For the first time in that grossly exploited industry overtime has been limited and extra compensation awarded. And what's of even more decisive importance... the State Board expressly instructed the employers in its decision to confer with the Union with regard to establishing minimums for the crafts. Minimum wages in an industry that knew no bottom for wages certainly are a phenomenal event for the knitgoods workers of New England. It was for this reason that the newspapers of Lowell and Boston ran streamer headlines on the decision, and the radio station of Lowell repeatedly reported that the State Board decision will bring over \$25,000 in backpay to employees of these mills.

This victory climaxed the struggle of the workers of the Harbor and Suffolk Knitting Mills which started with a strike more than three months ago. The three months between the strike outbreak and the granting of the decision were a period that could have served as an acid test for any

union. This period of waiting was utilized by all the enemies of the Union to attempt to smash the knitwear locals of Lowell and East Boston. They spread false rumors to the effect that there would never be a decision, that the Union was running out on the workers, and they started a campaign to stop our members from paying dues.

But to the everlasting credit of these workers, let it be said that all the tricks were to no avail. These knitgoods workers, though new to unionism, proved their mettle. They exhibited a brand of union discipline and loyalty of which they can well be proud. Now their efforts have been rewarded. These happenings are a goaded signal for the further organization of the knitgoods workers in Lowell, at present, there is a strike of the workers of the Wolf Knitting Mill, which is being led by Organizers Betty Herman and Jim Gallagher. This strike is now in its fifteenth week and the ranks of the strikers remain unbroken.

Pickets are active every day, and two of the pickets have re-

cently been arrested in an obvious attempt to intimidate the strikers. The strikers are resolved to continue this fight until the Wolf Knitting Mill signs an agreement.

A strike conducted by the Union in the Musgrave Knitting Mill in Pittsfield, Mass., is now entering the final stage of negotiations for a settlement, according to reports received from Organizers Henry Brice and Mary Nevin. It is quite likely that by the time this issue is printed, the Musgrave Knitting Mill will be included in the ranks of union shops.

Further organization work is now being conducted in the mills of the Glens Knitting Mill, the Haver Knitting Mill, the Alps Knitting Mill, involving more than 900 workers. Judging from the sentiment of the workers and the state of mind of the employers, a speedy consummation of the mills is in the immediate offing.

However, not all the activities of these new knitgoods locals center around the economic problems. These new members are learning very quickly that our Union offers much more to them. A program of educational and recreational activities has been set up. Already the locals have swimming classes for men and women, baseball teams, and classes are starting in unionism and parliamentary law. This educational program is being conducted with the cooperation of Vice-President Fajing Kramer and the Educational Department of the Boston Joint Board.

These knitgoods workers are rapidly unlearning the unionism tommyrot which they were taught by the employers, and as one worker aptly expressed it, "at last we are learning what it is really all about."

The organization of the knitgoods industry in Massachusetts and the adjustment of the problems of the workers in the settled shops are in the hands of Brother Jesse Lane, in charge of organization of the knitgoods industry.

Mopping Up Massachusetts Knitgoods Territory



EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 282: The Local Has Been Doing a Fine Job in Cleaning Up the Formerly Open Shop Knit Goods Territory in East Boston. The Local Has Signed Up Important Key Shops and Looks Forward (With a Whistle of a Lot of Work) to Making the Area 100 Percent Union. With the Picture Came a Message of Solidarity for the Embattled Cleveland Knit Goods Workers.

ILGWU Sports in Review

By Mill Spira

Baseball Federation Playoffs August 14

Word was received from the New York City Baseball Federation, with which the ILGWU League is affiliated, that the city-wide playoffs for the amateur baseball championship of New York will be started on Saturday, August 14.

For the playoffs either the Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds will be used. This year the Federation has increased its membership from ten leagues to sixteen leagues, and for the first time there will be two trade unions playing for the championship, as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be represented this year by Local 4 Cutters.

In view of the fact that our own league winners and champions will not have been determined by August 14, another method had to be utilized to determine which team in the ILGWU would represent us at the playoffs on August 14. As this problem was satisfactorily adjusted at the last meeting of the League, where it was decided that the team leading in the A Division on August 7 would play the leaders of the B Division on Wednesday, August 11, for the honor of representing the ILGWU Baseball League in the Federation playoffs. At this time the fight has narrowed down to Locals 19 and 102 in Division A and Locals 132 and 83, Williamsburg, in Division B. These teams come to grips on or before August 7 in their own sections, and there is scarcely a possibility of a draw, since the results of these games become final.

New York Baseball Results

Since we last reported on the games, three weeks of baseball have been played with all teams showing midseason form, and putting up a far superior brand of ball than was the case in the early weeks of the season.

On August 14 at Central Park, Local 19 kept its slide clean by winning out over Local 40 by the score of 19 to 7, after many action moments. Local 132 lost this division lead to Local 83, Williamsburg, who hammered out a 12 to 5 win over the Bottomsmakers. Over at Prospect Park, Local 83, New York, chalked up their second victory of the season by a 7 to 4 forfeit over the cloak pressers, and Local 102 also came out on the fog end of an identical score here at Local 83, Boro Park.

Central Park was the scene of another doubleheader on July 31,

when Local 132 showed under Local 39, New York, by the overwhelming score of 16 to 2. In the mirror, Local 83, Boro Park, outlasted the Bottomsmakers, finally winning a 16 to 4 victory. One game was held on Diamond No. 2 in Prospect Park with Local 102 still maintaining a fighting chance to overthrow Local 19 in Division A by sinking Local 105 Knitgoods Union's score by a 7 to 8 score.

An upset was almost recorded on Wednesday, July 22, at Central Park when Local 25 met Local 132. After trailing the Pressers by a score of 5 to 2, Local 132 put on a thirteen scoring rally to go into the lead which they increased to a two-run lead before the final out.

Sing Sing Team Picked

A squad of twenty ballplayers from our ten local teams has been selected for our annual game with the Sing Sing nine.

At a dinner and meeting held at Roubin's Restaurant last Tuesday evening, Morris (Tubby) Haskin, who was appointed to handle the team for the game, went over in detail what he expects of the boys, and left the impression with them that nothing short of a victory would satisfy him on August 1, and from the determined look, the chances are bright that this last year's 9 to 4 defeat will be properly avenged.

Louis Nawes, Sing Sing Prison's popular warden, has invited Judge Charles Solomon to be the guest of honor at the game, and Judge Solomon readily consented to accompany the team to Ossining. Also included among those who have been invited by Louis Schaffer, recreational supervisor of the ILGWU, are President Dubinsky, Julius Hochman and Fred F. Uhlery.

Cutters Play At Picnic July 31

The Jewish Daily Forward is giving up a handsome trophy to go to the winner of the game between Local 19, ILGWU, and Local 4, A.C.W.A. in the feature sports event of the 3rd Labor Picnic, which will be held at Ullner Park on Saturday, July 31.

This game has developed into an annual affair between the two Cutters' Talons, and the largest and rivalry (good-natured) are intense.

The next issue of "Justice" will give a detailed report of the game, and we hope that Local 19 will avenge the defeat plastered on them by the Men's Clothing Cutters last year.

Local 19 virtually clinched the

"Sit Down Sister" Scores Success



AUDIENCE GOT UP AND CHEERED When "Sit Down Sister" Was Played by the Dramatic Group of Fall River, Mass. The Girls Put on a Fine Production With a Good Union Lesson Brightened With Plenty of Laughs. It Was Hard to Get Somebody to Play the Part of Forelady (on Extreme Right), Appropriately Enough But One of the Girls Sacrificed Herself to the Necessities of the Play. In the Cast Were Edith Hannah, Rida Jean, Betty Hordman, Desmond Regge, Jim Devine, Paul Bernard, Edith Arruda, Doris McNeil, Lena Souza, Lilian Jean, Dorothy O'Brien, and Janet Luchner.

A Division Baseball Championship by scoring a double win at Central Park on July 24. In the first game they overcame Local 133 by a 16 to 2 count, with Harvey Olson

holding the Knitgoods nine to one solitary single. In the second game they won a 4 to 2 victory over Local 102 with Vanny Longo, their shortstop, putting on a most terrific exhibition at short.

At Prospect Park, Local 22 secured a grand-slammer role by playing a doubleheader and almost got away with it. The Dreammakers, the most improved ball club in the league, amassed an 11 to 2 win over Local 33, and then went down to defeat before Local 83 Williamsburg by a 5 to 4 count. In the other game, Local 132 Bottomsmakers ball team kept pace with the Williamsburg club by beating Local 83 New York by the score of 7 to 6.

Baseball League Standing (includes games played thru July 24)

League A			
	W	L	Pc.
Local 19	5	0	1.000
102	2	2	.500
83	2	4	.333
SRHP	2	5	.286
135	2	7	.250
League B			
	W	L	Pc.
Local 132	7	2	.778
SRP	7	2	.778
27	2	4	.333
35	2	5	.286
83NY	2	7	.250

New Jersey Baseball League

The New Jersey Baseball League is going into its final weeks with Local 149-50 Plainfield still running roughshod over its opposition. They have not every team at least once and have come home with victory in every game.

To top their winning brand of play, they battled with Local 83 Boro Park at Plainfield on Satur-

day, July 24, and knocked over the New York team by a 8 to 5 count, with the Boro Parkers having to pump up a leg of liver as the losers.

New Jersey League Standing

	W	L	Tied	Pc.
Local 149-50	4	0	0	1.000
147	2	3	0	.400
148	1	2	1	.333
145	1	3	1	.250

Echoes from Carnival

The talk in the track world is still all about the fine show staged by labor's own Carnival at Randall's Island on July 11, with hopes of credit due Charles L. Graciano, chairman of the Carnival, for the fine job he turned in in giving New York the most outstanding track meet in its history.

From our own labor union athletes, I have had an opportunity to check up on several things that were of interest to me which makes me believe that this sport will have a definite appeal to the athletic-minded members in the unions.

Here are some interesting notes on the Carnival from the inside union point of view:

Last year there were eleven local unions represented in the closed arena; this year there were 38 different unions. A total of 35 individuals competed for the trials union last year; this year's entry list numbered over 150 people, and more than 200 entries were received, with one less event contested.

The winning time for the girls 40-yard dash in 1936 was 4.7 seconds. Ivy Wilson won the 100-yard dash this year in 4.4 seconds.

The men's time for the 100-yard dash this year clipped 2 seconds off the time turned in last year when the winner was timed in 10.4 seconds.

Janet Goff of Local 91 who won

the girls' basketball three with a score of 75 and 45, indeed, never put to shame last year's winning team of 54 feet and 45, both.

The girls' 300-yard relay (second 400-yard run and the 400-yard relay) were not contested this year, in the good time of 51.9 seconds as against the 1936 tentative winning relay's time of 32.4 seconds.

The other two men's events, the 100 and 200 yard sprints, the best as idea of the vast improvement made may be had by comparing the winning time of 11.14 for the 400 yards, with the last 21.47 which won the 400-yard relay in other words, a full minute difference in which to run 550 yards. The 400-yard relay last year won in the spanning time of 55.4 seconds, and the 1937 Carnival also set for the 400-yard relay was 13.95, quite an improvement. I now want to make comparative time.

Who knows, maybe there is a good deal in what Judge Maloney, President of the A.A.U., said who at a dinner given for the association at the New York Athletic Club last month he predicted that "future Olympic champions will be furnished from the ranks of labor."

TENNIS

For ILGWU Members

Tuesdays—6:00 to 8:00 P.M.

at Queens Plaza Tennis Courts

Long Island City

(First stop over Queensboro Bridge)

Saturdays—1:00-4:00 P.M.

at

Boys High Athletic Field

Troy and East New York Aves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission by season pass or

sale at all local offices and

ILGWU Athletic Dept., 104

West 32nd Street.

Price—Fifty Cents

Union Athletes Who Competed In World Labor Athletic Carnival





Coming of Age

Did you check whether your local was mentioned in the annual educational report in the last issue? If not, with you help us make plans for classes in your union at an early date? This is how the tide is sweeping in:

Classes	Students
Jan. 1936	274
May 1936	507
May 1937	553

With the appointment of Simon Rudy by Local 46, our total of full-time directors reaches 26. Increased financial aid has been provided for some of the newer locals. The department comes of age this year and the best gift for our birthday will be 600 classes with at least 21,000 students.

Institutes

The students at our Brookwood Institutes, June 25-27, July 2-5, and July 22-24, have all done good work. Thanks are due to our visiting lecturers: Prof. Herman A. Gray (Social Security), Elias Lieberman (the NLRB), Julius Hochman (Labor's Rise to Power), Knoll Schlegel (Unions' Legal Status), Kempton Williams (Auto Workers Union). We are ready to enroll students for the final Brookwood Institute, Sept. 2-6.

One student, Gladys Fox (Long Branch, N. J.), wrote to Brother Wunder:

"I want you to know how much I appreciate the opportunity that was given me to attend Brookwood. The knowledge that I acquired there and the teachers who taught me, I will never forget. I will try to show my appreciation by trying to the utmost of my ability to help organize the unionized forces in this vicinity."

Chicago ran a weekend institute, July 24-25, with Aaron Negor (The Right-Hour Law), Dr. Peter Swaab (Unemployment Insurance), Joseph Jacobs (The Wagner Act), and Dr. Harold Brothman (Social Security), giving talks and a song program of dramatics, folk songs, games, etc.

Wilmington

Wilmington dramatic group put over "Shogun," as its third production, in excellent fashion and Leo Bendheim, the dramatics director, has been sent more plays. A short play by Ade Rose and starring filled out the evening. Trenton, following its celebration in April, received new students and hopes to continue its swimming class through the summer.

Tribute from Across the Sea

People in Aberdeen, Scotland, never take away anything unless they are deeply affected. We therefore feel that our virtual records must be very good when A. Fraser McIntosh, of that city orders more and writes to follow: "Your records exceed anticipation. We are waiting for... You have done a great work..."

Free Aids

Interesting teaching material lately received includes Ann Ramsey's syllabus, "Organizing the Garment Industry," as given at Fall River, "English for Workers," a primer made by Mrs. Alice Trevelyan for our Chicago classes; "Consider the Laundry Workers' (League of Women Shoppers 10c). Their exposure of the conditions being fought by the Laundry Workers' Union; "Should Labor Unions Be Regulated?" (10c), "Steel and Men" (10c), the latest in the valuable Social Action series; "Labor Problems and Labor Exploitation," by Dr. John B. Andrews, a new edition of a standard illustrated text; "Industrial Exploitation in the American Labor Movement" (10c), by Theresa Wolfson and Abraham Weiss, a good survey of a timely topic; "The Unemployed Clothing Workers' Union," reads in "American Labor Union to Power, 1935-1937," which details the inspiring record of the C.I.O. The latest headline book is "Church and

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Starr, Director
Fanni M. Cohn, Secretary
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

State" which contains the usual illuminating photographs. We shall be glad to send a free sample of any or all of the above in our teachers and students.

The Eye Route

St. Louis is the first of our locals to use the film strip, "Women's War Across the Ages." Sister Pfeiffer is enthusiastic about visual aids and hopes to use the film strip as an introduction to the economics of the industry. We are just planning the two succeeding strips in the series, "The Garment Workers' Tools and Shops" and "The Union of the Garment Workers." All the locals have been sent the supplementary reading matter and details of the pictures and we hope to put one of our teachers on the road, equipped with lantern and screen, in the Fall.

On Land and Water

Boston had a big picnic on July 17 with Frank Grossman as speaker. And Local 82 reports that on the same date the good ship "Favorite" carried a capacity load of 600 members to Bear Mountain Park. On the way the Treelaborers made music and amateurs entertained for prizes. The ship was decorated with posters. Sports and singing were so enthusiastically indulged in that the dance centered on the homeward voyage was abandoned by the tired but happy throng.

Tour

Brother R. Romualdi did yeoman service on his lecture trip. In Pennsylvania he made talks at Lehigh and Pottsville and at the morning and afternoon strike meetings at Bethlehem. Altoona and Pittsburgh also appreciated Romualdi's talks. While at Cleveland, he covered meetings for Locals 42, 44, 206 and 26 in addition to service at strike meetings.

At Chicago he gave the weekly lecture in a series run by the Joint Board through the summer and later went on to Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The locals are enthusiastic about the good effects of Romualdi's visits and we plan to put more itinerant teachers in the field.

Local Report

Potomack for dramatics night at Fall River, on June 16, a District Educational Council has been set up to administer the rapidly

Fellowship Pageant

The attention of our locals and this pageant. All it will involve of our members is called to focus is a few rehearsals. For more information inquire Educational Department, 3 West 108th Street, N.Y.C., or telephone WAtkins 3-4563. Watch for details.

OUTINGS

The following outings have proved to be a great success. They are getting more popular with our members from week to week.

To spend a Saturday afternoon outdoors, hiking, resting, playing and telling stories under the guidance of a competent director is a first, especially for our members who work indoors.

We want you to join these outings. Do something more. Bring a few of your fellow workers with you. Call the attention of our members in these outings wherever you meet them, whether it be in the shop, on the street or at meetings. Tell them that they will meet members of their own and of other locals of our international there. Here is the schedule:

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Fort Totten Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 14, 1 p.m.—Crestona Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 21, 1 p.m.—Interstate Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 28, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 35, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 42, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 49, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 56, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 63, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 70, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 77, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 84, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 91, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 98, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 105, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 112, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 119, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 126, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 133, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 140, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 147, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 154, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 161, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 168, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 10th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "AA" train, get off at Fort Totten Park Station. Meet north-end of subway platform on street.

ILGWU-ers At Swanky Bryn Mawr



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS: The Summer School for Workers Operated at Bryn Mawr Granted Scholarships to This Group of ILGWU-ers: Left to Right: Antoinette Urcioli, Local 251; Ellen Rochko, Local 38; Emma Fickard, Local 15; Gladys Fox, Long Branch; Rose Travis, Local 176; Antoinette Madella, Local 217; Barbara Schell, Local 22; Josephine Fellicore, Local 38.

Seeking Knowledge at Wisconsin U.



UNION SENT THEM: The Members of the Group Were Granted Scholarships by the ILGWU Educational Department. Top Row, Left to Right: Max Brandt, Marie Sarnowski, Christine Thomas, Mae Coward, Herman Abrams, Bottom Row: Annie Lockett, Sylvia Mainolf, Sybilie Linsch, Another Student, Joseph Brulach, Was Away When the Snap Was Taken.

"The working - class has been in the habit of sending out its thinking. It's a bad habit. It has to learn to do its own."

The knowledge we have to help people to is three-fold—to know their own, to know how to take their own, and to know how to use their own."

William Morris.

World Praise Greet "ILGWU Illustrated"

From North and South America, from the democratic countries on the other side of the Atlantic, even from China on the other side of the Pacific, comes a flood of praise for "ILGWU Illustrated," the pictorial souvenir issued by the Home Office for the delegates to the last Convention.

From legislators, lawyers and librarians—from judges, editors and labor leaders—from governors and business workers—from important social figures, educators and scientist citizens has come a steady stream of unsolicited testimonials to the dramatic quality of the pictorial story and the beauty of its presentation. To many, it was their first introduction to the Union's long and vital history and the present wide extent of its organizational and cultural activities.

Like all best sellers, the first large edition of "ILGWU Illustrated" was exhausted and a second edition was printed. No few copies of the second edition are left that the book has already become a collector's item.

The book was edited by Max D. Busch and designed by Edmund Marek.

A hop, skip and jump through the many hundreds of letters follows:

J. P. M. MILLER, National Council of Labor Colleges, Hampstead, London: "... splendid portfolio ... Education for Emancipation."

MAX D. STUEBER, Attorney: "... greatly enjoyed it ..."

PAUL F. BRISSENDEN, Columbia University: "... beautiful souvenir ... heartfelt congratulations ..."

From The White House

"... The President asks me to express his cordial appreciation of the friendly spirit which prompted the presentation of that beautifully bound copy of the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

A. L. LEVINE, Private Secretary to President Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C.

J. E. ATKINSON, The Toronto Star: "... It is an effective piece of printing and portrays in a striking way the development of the organization and the well-known activities prompted for the benefit of its members ..."

MR. WALTER CRYNNE, General Secretary Trades Union Congress General Council, Transport House, London: "... I shall treasure it ..."

ENNEST HENRY, General Secretary, Transport & General Workers' Union, London: "... much pleasure in perusing ..."

World's Fair Head

"... It revived a very pleasant association with you and your fellow associates in this great union. In our busy lives it is interesting to go back occasionally and ponder over the stirring events that have occurred which have been so important to thousands of our fellow workers ..."

CHLOE WHELAN, New York City

HAROLD BUTLER, International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland: "... congratulate you ... heartily on the production of this review ..."

SANTIAGO HOLSHAR, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: "... read it with very much interest ..."



WM. H. KILPATRICK, Teachers College, Columbia University: "... very interesting ..."

SAMUEL KLEIN, Executive Director, Industrial Council Coat and Suit Manufacturers: "... The illustrated booklet which tells the graphic story of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union now constitutes a very important addition to the library in my home ..."

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND: "... compliment you on what is an excellent production ..."

From China

"... interesting and informative ... very, very beautiful ..."

HAIFONG CHENG, International Labor Office, Shanghai, China

RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, President, Borough of Brooklyn: "... much interest ... glad to preserve it ..."

ROBERT LEE GUTHRIE, Attorney, Dallas, Texas: "... found it very interesting and well done ..."

C. E. BALDWIN, Assistant Administrator, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "... most interesting ..."

SOL M. STROCK, New York City: "... Beautiful review ..."

MEIER STERNBERG, Supreme Court, New York State: "... found it fascinating ..."

MEYER SULZBERGER, Justice, New York City Municipal Court: "... Many many thanks for the beautiful Pictorial Review ... It's a masterpiece ..."

From Ireland

"... I am glad indeed to have this book and to realize from it that your organization is 'going strong' in more than one field of activity ..."

Rev. Mr. JOHN A. RYAN, Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH J. WILLING, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.: "... find his comments very interesting ..."

From the Governor

"... It is beautifully gotten out and is most interesting. I shall be very glad indeed to keep it as part of my permanent record ..."

HERBERT R. LEHMAN, Governor, New York State

HOWARD ELLIOTT, Missouri House of Representatives, St. Louis: "... handsome book ..."

BERNARD F. DICKMAN, Mayor, St. Louis, Mo.: "... very attractive brochure ..."

K. KUPERS, Nederlands Verbond Van Vakverenigingen, Amsterdam, Holland: "... very very interesting ..."

From Holland

"... This highly interesting and striking pictorial history of your Organization is a valuable enrichment of our library and sincere compliments are due to you and your collaborators on its production, both as regards contents and presentation ..."

J. W. VAN ACHTERBERGHE, Secretary, International Federation of Building and Wood Workers, Amsterdam, Holland

SYDNEY R. ELLIOTT, Reynolds News, London: "... You tell a dramatic story in a thrilling way and I found it of great interest ..."

"I shall certainly refer to the impressive record of your organization ..."

ROGER BALDWIN, American Civil Liberties Union: "... We are all very appreciative of your pictorial review ..."

From A Judge

"... A very splendid fund of history of the development of the trade union movement. I looked it over with a great deal of interest and I am going to make a present of it to the American Division of the International Library in Prague where I send a good many American books. I know that many students of Political Economy in that 600-year-old seat of learning will get pleasure and profit in studying the graphic record of the great accomplishments of your organization ..."

FRIEDR. H. HACKENBURG, Court of Special Sessions

W. SCHYKENS, General Secretary, International Federation of Trade Unions, Paris, France: "... very nice ... a beautiful piece of work ..."

League of Nations

"... In the course of my career I have seen many a piece of propaganda material, but without any exaggeration, I have never seen anything so splendid in its composition, as well as in its production, as this album. I have had the occasion during the Conference of showing this publication to various friends, and they all expressed their greatest admiration for this new and unique form of propaganda ..."

AD STALL, Chief, Workers' Organization Service, International Labor Office

MORRIS W. HAFT, New York: "... I am sure I will enjoy looking it over and reading it ..."

A. W. LASHIER: "... congratulate you ..."

F. FRANK BENNETT, Int. President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers: "... very thankful to you ..."

SYDNEY A. SYME, Justice of the Supreme Court, Yukon: "... certainly a fine piece of work and you should be proud of it ..."

JULIUS HENRY COHEN, Attorney, New York City: "... very handsome monograph ..."

FRIEDA S. MILLER, Director, Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage Department of Labor, Albany: "... I especially having it ..."

From W. W. C. A.

"... It is the best graphic presentation of union history and activity I have ever seen. It is most useful with individuals and groups who are not familiar with this subject matter, because it is so vivid and varied. I plan to use it with the City-wide Industrial Committee of the Cleveland F. W. C. A. ..."

V. FREDR. BROWTH, Industrial Secretary, F. W. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio

EDWARD J. LAUER, Supreme Court, New York: "... Very interesting and instructive ... viewed it with very considerable interest ..."

HOMER MARTIN, President, United Automobile Workers of America: "... lovely and illuminating ..."

JOS. N. WEBER, President, American Fed. of Musicians: "... work of art ..."

From a Publisher

"... beautiful book ... Permit me to congratulate you, not only on the beauty and useful presentation therein, but on the progress and present sobriety of the ILGWU of which it is the best evidence ... I have presented it to our newspaper library for their reference and archives ..."

MANCHESTER BODDY, Publisher, Los Angeles Daily News, California

NATHAN D. PERLMAN, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City: "... very fine ..."

MICHAEL HUGHES, Wm. Gardner Co., New York City: "... very interesting ..."

WM. LEISCAZE, Architect, New York City: "... handsome brochure ..."

England's Labour Party

"... It is certainly a striking production ... The book that you and your colleagues are doing, both in the industrial and cultural field, is most imposing and is of the greatest interest to our people here ..."

G. STIDHAM, Secretary, The Labour Party, London

The letter from Louis D. Brandeis follows:

Dear

Mr. Brandeis:

Let me thank you for so quick a reply to my letter of the 1st.

With best wishes, cordially, Louis D. Brandeis

(The part played by Louis D. Brandeis in the building of a trade peace by the establishment of an equitable system of employment - a model of the ILGWU Illustrated)

Received by the Court of the United States

Justice's Chambers

See Mr. Brandeis

Let me thank you for so quick a reply to my letter of the 1st.

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On the

LABOR HORIZON

DUPONT INCOME UP;
PREPARE AUTO WAR

By Eliot Janeway

In August the General Motors agreement comes up for renewal. Already evidence is accumulating that the corporation's masters—the duPonts—are prepared to renew their fight against the United Automobile Workers of America.

Since 1932 the duPonts' income from their General Motors property has increased by fully 400 per cent. In that same year, they drew only 13 odd millions in dividends from it. In 1936 their concern for the future of American institutions did not prevent them from pocketing \$44,000,000.

The duPont organization carries its General Motors investment as an asset of \$154,500,000. Since its total assets are \$721,000,000, the General Motors stock accounts for nearly a quarter of its entire worth. Clearly then, the duPonts have feared to carry their assets bare to the point of really harming General Motors. General Motors' ability to pay dividends has meant too much to the income account of the duPont company.

The 1937 half-yearly duPont report, however, indicates that duPonts' dependence on General Motors dividends is growing less. DuPont earnings for the current year are running ahead of last year's record figure at \$24.1 a share against \$23.7 for the first six months of 1936. The 1937 profit is expected to be closer to \$100,000,000 than to the 1936 return of \$139,000,000.

What is so remarkable about the 1937 improvement over 1936 is that during the second quarter of the year income from General Motors actually declined. But profits from the sales of duPonts' thousand and one products have been great enough to compensate for the decline in General Motors dividends.

The duPonts are preparing their chemical empire to finance a war

Congratulations



Abraham Cahan

The Whole World of Free Labor and Journalism Here and Abroad United a Month Ago in Feliciting Abraham Cahan, Veteran Editor-in-Chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, on His 77th Birthday, From the Time of His Early Adversity Before Cookmakers Over a Half Century Ago, Cahan Has Been a Firm Friend of the Garment Workers' Union.

against labor in their auto empire. They are beginning to fear that they can afford to throw General Motors and its thousands of small stockholders to the dogs in order to bring back the open shop.

Green and Brown Mix

New York.—An exchange of bar appeals, each of the other, between Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Pres. Heywood Brown of the American Newspaper Guild, preceded an announcement by Green that he would charter A. F. of L. editorial workers' locals.

"Brother Hyman D. Langer, IAGWU—General Organizer—in Canada, who spent about a week in Winnipeg, took part in the renewal negotiations. He was infinitely helpful in fulfilling the contract a provision to the effect that in the event the cost of living would rise in the run of the next two years—the life period of the agreement—wages would proportionately be worked to meet that rise.

Wool Season and Wheat Crops

"The fall wool season has already begun here. Winnipeg is the market center for the three prairie Canadian provinces and our prosperity depends largely on the crops in this huge territory. It is therefore, too early to say what sort of a season we may have. Advance reports from Southern Saskatchewan and from Alberta, however, are not too bright as rains had been scanty, but in any case the prospects for good harvests are encouraging.

"Our Local 216 is active not only in the sheep but in all communal and general labor affairs of this city and province. We are not behind in educational and recreational activity also, and have recently organized a five basketball team of which we are proud.

Winnipeg is, in fact,

"By this time, there is not a cloak firm from west of Canada in the center that is not without a 'Last March I was asked to

Buffalo CIO
and AFL Unite
in Food Strike

Buffalo.—Two strikes have tied up the staple food supply of this city, linking opposing labor factions in a temporary alliance.

One strike involves produce truck drivers and warehouse workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate; the other, over 1,000 employees of Buffalo packing houses, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Producers demanded the closed shop, packinghouse workers a 25 per cent wage increase, 5-hour day, time-and-a-half for overtime, a week's vacation with pay and recognition of their union for collective bargaining.

Transport Workers Win
5th Ave. Bus Election

New York.—Adding still another victory to its long list in recent months, the Transport Workers' Union, CIO affiliate, won sole collective bargaining rights for 1,100 employees of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. here as the city industrial relations board poll returned the union victor by a vote of 322 to 322.

President Michael J. Quill of the T.W.U. announced that demands for improved working conditions, shorter hours and increases in wages would soon be served on the company. The union now represents employees of every major surface transportation system in the city.

Woodworkers Join CIO

Tacoma, Wash.—After three days of spirited debate, the Federation of Woodworkers, assembled in special convention at Tacoma, voted themselves into the Committee for Industrial Organization by 360 to 74. The new union will be known as the International Woodworkers of America.

viast Vancouver, 1,800 miles away from here, to take a hand in mounting the 350-cloak workers who are employed there in nine shops. I formed a nucleus of 10 workers there at that time and got a charter for them. In June, I returned to Vancouver, together with

SAILORS JOIN CIO

New York.—The National Maritime Union, organized three months ago by membership which left the International Seamen's Union, unanimously voted at their first convention here to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization. It was announced that the convention action would be referred to a membership referendum. The convention adopted a resolution which pledged support to the International Longshoremen's Association, when the I.L.A. seeks a new contract Sept. 30.

Archbishop Appeals
For Stronger Unions

Cincinnati.—An American business came in for a terrific lashing from Archbishop McMichael of the Roman Catholic church in a letter to the priests under his authority.

"Good business in these times means accumulating as much money as one can and the acquiring of that power which comes with money. All of this must be done in such a way as to avoid the penalties of the law."

Apparently alluding to Henry Ford and Tom Girdler, the archbishop said: "It seems next to impossible to change the outlook of industrialists and capitalists who believe in economic slavery."

"It is important," he also wrote, "that labor gets a fair hearing; also that labor organizations be everywhere strengthened."

Man Bites Dog

Canton, O.—Union attorneys made the first successful legal dent in the strikebreaking policies of steel enforcement officials in Ohio last week when a temporary injunction against interference with the right to picket was granted in common pleas court against the Canton and Massillon, chiefs of police and the Stark county sheriff.

Brother Langer, and this time we signed agreements with all the firms getting bid values at \$12.50 to \$12 a week for work workers and almost doubling the piece for piece workers. After that I remained in Vancouver for a while, settling prices and coordinating the

INVENTION PROBE
ATTACKS PROBLEM
OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A preliminary report of the greatest importance concerning the tie-up between science and invention and its effect upon labor employment has just been published in Washington by the President's National Resources Committee. The report has been three years in the making and will contain about 400,000 words. It traces with great detail the loss of employment resulting from labor-displacing inventions.

Among the recent scientific developments which have adversely or favorably affected employment it lists the mechanical cotton-picker, air-conditioning, plastics, the photomicrotic cell, artificial respiration, synthetic rubber, prefabricated houses, gasolene from coal, tray and water lettuce of farm and garden products.

The most important phase of this report is the comprehensive plan that the committee has evolved to anticipate the trend of future inventions and propose to overcome the harmful effects upon the job of the worker. The complete report, upon publication, will be carefully studied by labor organizations.

Fight Jersey Injunction

Newark, N. J.—An appeal from the anti-labor injunction issued by Vice-Chancellor M. L. Berry, who declared that the closed shop is illegal, has been filed by Meyer Rezel, Allied Printing Trades Council attorney. All labor organizations would join in fighting the attack upon labor, he said.

NORWAY LABOR MOVES AHEAD

Oslo, Norway.—The Norwegian Labor Party has 142,750 members, the largest ever recorded.

work of the new local.

"Recently, I was instructed by President Dubsinsky to begin organizing work among dressmakers and millinery workers in Winnipeg. We have reasons to hope for good results in this field too in the near future."

IN "COLDEST"
WINNIPEGCloak Season Depends
On Wheat Crops

Recent Herbert, IAGWU organizer in Manitoba's capital, writes on the recent gains made by the cloakmakers in this city as follows:

"Our local, 216, comprising all the cloak workers in Winnipeg, came into being in October, 1935, when we succeeded in organizing the local cloak market under the auspices of the IAGWU for the first time. Since then we have been making steady headway.

"This June, we renewed our agreement with the employer, agreeing a strike and winning several improvements. Since 1935, the cloak workers have gained a wage increase of about \$5 weekly, their hours have been cut from 44 to 40 a week, and they are being paid time-and-a-quarter for overtime. In the renewed agreement a provision is also made for the establishment of regular wage scales, a very important point for a work-work market like Winnipeg. In addition is the curtailment of the right to discharge a worker before a complaint is lodged with the union and before it is properly disposed of.

Winnipeg Cloakmakers Sign Improved Agreement



Shorter Hours and a 15 Per Cent Wage Increase Were the Improvements Obtained by the Winnipeg, Canada, Cloakmakers in Their New Agreement. The Formal "Signing" is Shown Above. (Standing Left to Right) E. Stone, Business Agent, Local 216; J. Donschew, Secretary; M. Caplan, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. (Seated) S. Feldman, E. Jacob, H. Langer, M. Newman, S. Herbst, S. Wolf.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

A. F. of L. Rejoins World Labor After an absence of sixteen years, the American Federation of Labor has become reaffiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the Federation, which is rejoining now the World's Trade Union International, does not represent the entire American Labor movement. A great many of the most vital and strongest bodies of Labor's army are today outside the Federation, thanks to the erratic and narrow-visioned course of the latter's leadership. In fact, there are many, within and outside the Labor movement, who are inclined to take the view that, were it not for this division in the house of American Labor, the Federation would not have hastened its re-entry into the IFTU as it did.

Be that as it may, however, the reaffiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the world-wide organization of trade unions is an act which should be received with a sense of deep satisfaction everywhere. It is particularly gratifying to the ILGWU, as it was our Union which for years had advocated this reaffiliation in the face of solid opposition on the part of both the Executive Council and A. F. of L. conventions. And it was upon resolutions proposed by the ILGWU delegations, at the San Francisco convention in 1934 and at the Atlantic City convention in 1935, that action favorable to the re-entry of the A. F. of L. into the IFTU was finally taken and the reaffiliation was consummated last month.

If quoted aright, Matthew Woll, who appeared before the Council of the IFTU at its Warsaw meeting, gave expression to a hope that this rejoining by the A. F. of L. of the International Federation might eventually contribute to the cause of labor unity in America. It would be idle, we believe, to read into such words more than a pious wish expressed in general terms. In such a situation as is at present confronting the American Labor Movement words carry only as much weight as they are supported by acts, and acts on the part of the Federation's leadership in the past few months, if we are to take the sabotaging of our Union's strike by A. F. of L. organizers in Cleveland and approved by President William Green, as an example, have been conducive to anything but peace.

Nevertheless, as we already stated, viewed both from the long-run and the immediate aspects, this rejoining of the ranks of world-wide labor by America is an important fact that is bound to have a far-reaching effect on organized labor in Europe and our own land. And we are doubly glad that the ILGWU has been a vital factor in achieving this reunion, even though we are, at this moment, getting bricksbats rather than flowers for our contribution.

The Cloak Stoppage The cessation of work, by order of the Cloak Joint Board, in the 1,800 coat and suit shops in New York City, which lasted the major part of a week on the eve of

the signing of the cloak agreements early in July, continues to be the subject of both inquiry and discussion in widespread labor and lay circles. Was it a "sit-in" strike, a strike "dress rehearsal" as some of the newspapers interpreted it to their readers while it lasted, or a mere demonstration of labor strength?

There is, of course, nothing baffling or mystifying about the technique of a work stoppage as practiced in our industries. There could be no question of its "legality" as the contract relations between the organized groups had been in suspense at the time it was called and the Union was free to order its members to abstain from work. It is obvious, too, that it was not a "sit-in" strike as the Union members were not directed to stay in or even to come to the workshops if they so chose. What it actually aimed at was a general and abrupt cessation of coat and suit making in order to strengthen the hand of the Union's negotiators and to step up the parleying which was threatening to become dragged out beyond proper limits.

In this the Union succeeded beyond the slightest cavil. Literally, not a sewing wheel turned nor a cutting knife moved an inch across cloth during those three work days as if the 30-odd thousand workers had left the shops by strike order. It was an exhibition of discipline which few unions, if any, could muster. The Cloak Joint Board issued the stoppage order to a loyal army of workers with the full confidence that not only would it be obeyed but that it would not get out of hand. It can be proud of the fact that its confidence was fully justified.

Twenty Years of Educational Work

Elsewhere in this issue, in a story concerning the recent advent of the ILGWU in the knitwear mills of New England, our reporter stresses the point that no sooner had the Union gained a firm foothold in the big Suffolk Knitting Mills in Lowell, Mass., than the newly-formed locals began organizing study classes, sports clubs and outdoor educational activities for their members.

To which we may add that, while illustrative, this point is by no means exceptional. The same story of educational work being closely bound up with organizing activity is told in the pages of "Justice" from the Southwest, the Middle States, and the North. The union lecture room, the union outing, the union song has become inseparable in the ILGWU from the union business meeting. And on the picket line, where the local, the economic unit of the ILGWU, is being born, the fighting slogan on the banners borne by the girl and men pickets express as much the urge for more bread as the irrepressible demand for an opportunity to develop the spirit and the soul of the toilers in our industry.

A recent chat, summing up this widespread educational activity of the ILGWU as it closes its twentieth year, offers a skeleton print over a territory as widely scattered as is the Union itself. Over 550 study and recreation groups and classes embracing about 20,000 members interested in one or more ways in their objectives, 25 locals employing individual educational directors, free scholarships to various labor summer schools, a number of "institutes" with special study groups, the use of radio on an ever-increasing scale—all this combines to give but a sketchy idea of the extent of the work and of its worth and value in the general day-by-day life of the Union. As one thinks back to the early period of this educational work, when it was regarded by most of the members of the Union as a fad and a frill at best, one cannot help feeling that we have gone a long way since 1917 in "feeding the soul" of our membership as we were simultaneously fighting for their material well-being. 20,000 members out of 250,000—one of every twelve—interested in educational work, however, seems hardly a ratio that our educational director would be content to remain with. Before them lies a vast and fascinating vista—a high target to shoot at.

The Labor Sports Meet

The Labor "Sports Carnival" on July 11 at New York's municipal Randall's Island Stadium, by common consent, was an astounding improvement on the first Labor Athletic Meet held in August, 1936. The event reached true Olympic caliber in the galaxy of track and field stars which took part in it. It got

"SCAT-T-T...."



as much space in the sports columns of the press as any of the great athletic affairs of the year.

If the 1936 contests were still more in the nature of an experiment, it may safely be stated that the 1937 meet has definitely established the Labor Sports Carnival as a permanent fixture in American amateur athletics. It may be argued, and with some weight, that the Randall's Island meet was much less of a "labor" sports contest than many were led to believe; that it would not have received the tremendous publicity were it not for the fact that some of the outstanding track athletes of the country, in no way associated with labor, were billed to take part in it.

Admitting that much, the irrefutable fact remains that the Sports Carnival was promoted and successfully carried out by the labor unions and the National Labor Committee which sponsored it; that thirty-six labor unions, one third of them ILGWU affiliates, took part in it with their boys' and girls' teams; and that the event throughout was colored by a labor attitude and a labor approach. Definitely, it may be stated that this second annual labor sports contest has revealed to the followers and lovers of outdoor athletics in America a keen and growing interest among workers in track and field sports which they never suspected had existed.

The unions interested in the promotion of these carnivals will, doubtless, soon begin to think in terms of some definite program and technical changes for next year's meet. For one thing, they might suggest an earlier date than July, when most folks try to break away from big city sweltering into the wider and more open spaces. It may also be advisable that a more centralized and more directly interested in sports central body than the National Labor Committee have charge of practical promotion of this sports meet.

Good Tidings From West Coast

From the Pacific Coast women's garment centers recent reports bring accounts of steady advancement in the struggle of our workers for better work conditions and the strengthening of the position of our Union.

Last month we heard from Los Angeles, where the cloak agreement was renewed with the employees' association, marking up ten per cent wage increases and adding valuable improvements to the machinery of shop control and job security. Last week, the news came over from San Francisco that there, too, both collective contracts in the two major branches of our industry—coats and dresses—were renewed, with increases in earnings of ten and above per cent of current scales. It took hard-driven negotiations to achieve this advance—in San Francisco the workers in the thirty local cloak shops stopped from work while the parleys were going on. Obviously, however, the San Francisco manufacturers were sufficiently impressed with the determined attitude of the cloakmakers not to invite any further trouble—and they settled.

Our Union on the Pacific Coast will have quite a world to conquer before they may call their task complete. There still are thousands of silk dress workers, cotton garment and knitter workers to be enrolled under the ILGWU banner from Los Angeles to Seattle. It appears, nevertheless, that our organizations in that part of the country are on the right track and are fast determined to reach the goal.

